

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CXVIII.—NEW SERIES.

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE

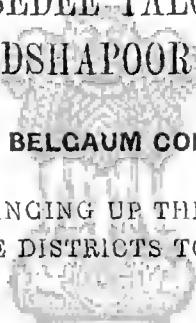
INTRODUCTION OF REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO THE

CHIKODEE AND BEDEE TALOOKAS, AND PART  
OF THE PADSHAPOOR TALOOKA;

ALL OF THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

WITH AN APPENDIX BRINGING UP THE REVENUE HISTORY OF  
THESE DISTRICTS TO 1865-66.



WITH ONE MAP AND THREE DIAGRAMS.

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## APPENDIX.

No. 180 OF 1857.

From Captain W. C. ANDERSON,  
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.,  
To G. B. SETON KARR, Esq.,  
Collector of Belgaum.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for the consideration and sanction of Government a detailed report showing the working of the revised assessment introduced at the Revenue Settlement for 1853-54, under the sanction of Government resolution No. 1776, dated 8th April 1854, into the entire Talooka of Chikodee, the Unkulgee Mahalkurree's division of the Padshapoore Talooka, and two villages of the Mamlutdar's division and the entire Kittoor Mahalkurree's division of the Bedee Talooka. The settlement of each district will be separately discussed.

2. The Chikodee talooka and the Unkulgee mahalkuree's division of Padshapoore are contiguously situated; as will appear in the general map of the collectorate, appended. With this exception, and that of the Gokak talooka, which is situated immediately to the eastward, the Chikodee talooka adjoins none of the other districts of the Belgaum collectorate. On the north-east, north, and west it is bounded by jagheer territory or that of the Kolapoore State. A small group of villages belonging to the Kolapoore territory is included within the boundary of the Chikodee talooka, of which again one isolated village (Bekeree) is surrounded by Kolapoore villages.

3. The talooka comprises 208 villages in all, the revenues of 67 of which are alienated. To the remaining 141 alone does the revision of assessment extend. The whole are under the charge of

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NOTE.—One village (Kumutnoor) has since the Settlement been restored to the chaimdar from whom it had been resumed by the Eam Commission, half the realised revenues being paid to him by Government.

I smc +

a mamluddar and a mahalkuree, whose stations are respectively at the towns of Chikodee and Hookeeree. The number of villages under each of the above officers, and the names of the kuryats or ancient divisions in which they were included, are given in the following statement:—

Hookeeree Mahalkuree's.	Chikodee Mamluddar's.	Present Division.	BELONGING TO GOVERNMENT.			ALIENATED VILLAGES.			Grand Total of Gov- ernment and Alien- ated Villages.	
			Name of Kuryats or old Divisions to which the Villages belonged.		Total.	Jahoor, sub- ject to Qua- rt Rent.	Surjan, Engin or Govt-free	Jagheer.	Total.	
			Villages.	Bazars.						
			1. Solapoor .....	15	..	15	5	..	5	20
			2. Munoolie .....	10	..	10	..	..	..	10
			3. Nej .....	2	..	2	4	..	4	7
			4. Zugolee .....	1	..	1	4	..	4	5
			5. Sawgaum .....	9	..	9	..	..	..	9
			6. Sudulgee .....	8	..	8	5	..	5	13
			7. Lat .....	13	..	13	7	..	7	20
			8. Phootgaum .....	4	..	4	..	..	14	18
			Total..	62	..	62	..	39	..	101
			1. Kubhoor .....	25	..	25	..	12	..	37
			2. Mujtee .....	26	1	27	..	..	5	32
			3. Neseree .....	12	1	13	..	..	..	13
			4. Munnolee .....	11	..	11	10	..	10	21
			5. Jugolee .....	2	..	2	1	..	1	3
			6. Phootgaum .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
			Total....	77	2	79	..	28	..	107
			Grand Total....	139	2	141	..	67	..	208

4. There are also two peths shown in the talooka returns as separate villages—peth Chikodee and peth Hookeeree. These have no lands or village establishments apart from those of the villages of the same name, and therefore are not separately accounted for in the above statement.

5. The southern part of the talooka is intersected by the river Gutpurba and its tributary the Hurrunkasee ; the former constitutes the southern boundary for some little distance, and is never separated by any great interval from the frontier of the district. Through the north of the talooka run the Doodh Gunga and its tributary the Ved Gunga ; the first named forms its junction with the Krishna just within the north-eastern boundary. There are therefore two well-marked natural divisions in the Chickodee talooka—the valley of the Gutpurba on the south, and that of the Krishna and its tributaries on the north. The two are separated by a tract of table-land of trap formation, abruptly elevated probably about 300 to 400 feet above the adjacent part of the valleys to the north and south.

6. The hills in the southern part of the talooka are of sand-stone, and the soils in that vicinity are much deteriorated by the débris of that rock, requiring manure to be plentifully used to obtain a good crop. In the neighbourhood of the Hurrunkasee much black soil of superior description is found. The table-land between the Gutpurba and Krishna valleys is generally of poor shallow trap soil denominated " mal." The northern part of the talooka again in the vicinity of the Krishna contains much deep black soil, as is almost every where the case in the valley of that river.

7. The climate in different parts of the talooka is very diverse, the fall of rain decreasing rapidly with the increase of distance from the ghauts, from which the nearest parts of the district are separated by an interval of about twenty-five to thirty miles. On the eastern frontier the monsoon is uncertain and often very scanty ; in the central and western part of the talooka, as a rule, certain and sufficient ; somewhat excessive indeed in some of the villages on the western frontier. On the south-western corner among the hills the fall of rain is much too great for superior dry-crop cultivation. The monsoon in the villages situated on the table-land is more scanty and more uncertain than in the adjacent villages in the lower country.

8. Throughout the district the main dependence is on the "moongaree" or early rains; consequently khurreef crops preponderate. Jowaree is the principal grain crop. In the western and south-western villages, where the fall of rain is somewhat heavy for jowaree, nachnee, wurree, and such like inferior grains are grown to a greater extent. Wheat is sparingly grown, mostly in the villages to the east and in those in the valley of the Krishna. The use of manure is general throughout the district. The husbandry is on the whole good, and the fields are in general well tilled. The average condition of the agricultural population was decidedly above that prevailing in unsettled districts.

9. The 141 Government villages under report cover 534 square miles, and contain a population by the survey census of 117,768 souls, or 221 to the square mile. About nine-tenths of this population is agricultural. The manufacturing part of the population consists chiefly of cloth-weavers, of whom there are 2,034 souls. Upwards of 500 of these are collected in the town of Yenkunmurdee and about half that number in the town of Chikodee; the remainder are scattered in small numbers in different villages of the district. Besides cloth-weavers there are about 800 souls who derive a livelihood by lacquering, dying, and making kumlees. There is also a weaving population of about 500 souls in each of the alienated villages Neepanee and Sunkeshwur.

10. The goods manufactured are the ordinary articles of native apparel—dhotees, pugrees, &c. The whole, or very nearly the whole, are retained for the internal consumption of the district.

11. The whole talooka is well situated as regards markets, especially the western part. There are many small towns within and in the vicinity of the district where weekly bazars are held—Yenkunmurdee, Dudee, Sudulgee, Ghorgeree, &c. Neepanee, Sunkeshwur, and Chikodee are places of considerable trade—entrepots between the interior and the coast, with which they have ready communication by a made-road from Neepanee over the Phonda Ghaut. The central and western part of the talooka also enjoys

great facilities as regards internal communication. The made-road from Belgaum to Tasgaum, which is in process of being extended to Sattara, passes through it from north to south by Duddee and Chikodee. This road again branches off at Gotoor by Sunkeshwur to Neepanee and Kolapoore. Another road connects the towns of Chikodee with Neepanee, another the towns of Hookeree and Chikodee, and another brings the large town of Gokak into communication with Hookeree.

12. An extract of a report by Mr. C. J. Manson, late Enam Commissioner, has been printed by Government, containing a detailed account of the constant contention for the possession of Chikodee during the period between the fall of the Beejapoore kingdom and the acquisition of the district by the British government. It is therefore not necessary to say more here than that this talooka as a border tract appears to have partaken in an excessive degree of the troubles and constant changes of rule which affected the whole Southern Mahratta Country during the last and early part of the present century. In A.D. 1827 the Chikodee talooka was ceded by treaty to the British government by the Raja of Kolapoore, who held it at that time.

13. The measurement of the Chikodee talooka was commenced in 1849-50 by Lieutenants Biggs and Fanning, carried on in the succeeding year by Lieutenants Fanning and Cowper, by the latter of which gentlemen it was completed in 1852-53.

14. The classification was commenced in 1852 by Messrs. Mitchell and Young and completed in the following year by the same gentlemen.

15. The accuracy with which both measurement and classification were executed, and the extent to which the work was tested by the assistants in charge of the field establishments employed on those operations, is exhibited in the following statements, which are extracted from the yearly progress reports, excluding service enam

and life-tenure villages, to which, though measured and classed, the revision of assessment does not at present extend:—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.															
Numbers.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total Number of Villages.			By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
				Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.	Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.	Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.	Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.	Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Per cent.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
141	20,894	284,168	Measurement.	123	1491	17,404	254	..	goontas.	237	2508	12	..	1728	10,072	234	goontas. ....	
141	20,894	284,168	Classification.	134	1450	15,711	..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	pies.	44	394	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1405	16,105	..	pies. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1,728	1,138	468	70	23	10	6	3	1	2	7	..

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—										
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nothing	0 0	1 0	0 7	0 1	1 0	1 7	0 2	1 0	2 7	0 3	1 0
to to	0 0	6 0	1 0	0 1	6 0	0 2	0 0	3 0	0 0	3 0	0 4
Soil 1495 .....	148	577	466	195	79	16	9	4	1		
Water 110 .....	41	46	19	4	..	..	..	..	..		

16. A survey was undertaken shortly after our acquisition of the district, the areas ascertained from which formed the basis of the accounts from 1833-34. No revision of assessment was, however, introduced; that prevailing from ancient times was applied to the areas ascertained by the survey.

17. I have obtained complete accounts for the Chikodee talooka from our acquisition of the district to the present time, from which has been framed the statement No. 1 of the appendix and the diagram on the opposite page. One hundred and thirty-six villages only came into our hands in the first instance, five more lapsed at intervals since. The cultivation and assessment of each of these villages existing in the first year of our tenure of it has been assumed for all back years, in accordance with paragraph 73 of the joint report.

18. No reliable information as to the area under cultivation exists previous to 1833-34, the year in which the data of the old survey were first introduced into the accounts. As regards the area under cultivation, or more correctly occupation, shown by the black line in the diagram, no very marked fluctuations are apparent. There is, however, in the period from 1833-34 up to 1844-45, with one or two checks, a decided and pretty steady decrease, reducing the total amount of occupied land from 88,920 in 1833-34 to 83,874 in 1844-45, in which year a change took place, and with the exception of a slight retrogression in 1850-51, the amount of occupied land increased year by year up to the introduction of the revised assessment. This increase, dating from 1844-45, is certainly due to the report of the approach of the survey, the first settlement of which has been introduced in that year in the Dharwar collectorate.

19. Though the fluctuation in the area of occupied land in the period from 1833-34 to 1844-45 is not very marked, it is far otherwise

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NOTE. -- To render the diagram more complete, all the villages are included in it; the returns of the first year of our tenure of the villages which lapsed at different periods being assumed for all back years. From this cause the sums of cultivation and revenue in paragraphs 18 and 20 being those of the diagram, differ somewhat from the *actual* cultivation and revenue as shown in statement No. 1 of the Appendix.

with the assessment and realisations on that land, as evidenced by the excessive irregularity of the broken line, which shows the gross assessment on the occupied land, and the dotted line, which shows the amount actually collected, the distance between the two lines representing the amount remitted. The broken line (that of gross assessment) will be observed to be on the whole steadily and rapidly on the descent in a far greater proportion than the descent in the line representing the occupied land. Enormous remissions were of no avail in permanently checking the decrease. The great remissions of 1836-37 and 1838-39 produced but a temporary halt in the downward course. The introduction of a stricter system of management in 1839-40, shown by the decreasing amount of remissions from that year up to 1844-45, only produced a more marked declension in the occupied area. The assessment was in fact in many parts of the district oppressively high, and the people were seeking relief by relinquishing the most highly assessed lands, which at the same time were always those of the most superior quality.

20. The following statement shows at a glance the extent to which the people availed themselves of this means of relief:—

YEARS.	Area—Gross and Average Assessment of Occupied Land.		
	Area. Acre.	Gross Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Acre.	Rs.
1833-34 .....	88,920	1,33,445	1 8 0
1854-55 .....	83,874	1,14,528	1 5 10
Land thrown up between 1833-34 and 1854-55 .....	5,046	18,887	3 11 11

The approach of the survey induced a change in 1845-46 as before stated, and in 1852-53, together with a great increase in occupied land, the average rate per acre had risen to Rs. 1-6-4.

21. In the Chikodee talooka is a large area of bhagayut or garden land. In a few villages the practice of levying the assessment, according to the crop grown prevailed formerly to a considerable extent, and in nine villages vestiges of the practice survived till the introduction of the survey. The isolated case of these few villages was adduced by the late Mr. Mackay in his book on "Western India" as an example of general revenue mismanagement. Paragraph 5 of my letter No. 255 of 1854 thus details the method and extent of this crop assessment:—

"In nine villages of the Chikodee talooka the system of assessment on garden lands inherited from the former government was as follows. A certain sum was fixed in the old accounts as the dry-land assessment per bcega on this. In two villages was superimposed an additional assessment where two crops were grown in one year, and in the whole of the nine villages a special extra cess, in some per bcega, in others per acre, where sugarcane was grown, which in six of the villages was exorbitantly high. Since 1850-51, however, this high cess has been yearly remitted in these villages, thereby reducing the remaining assessment to a sum of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 13-6 per acre, instead of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 31-12 per acre, the old standard assessment where sugarcane was grown. The whole land subject to this system of assessment amounted to, according to the present survey, 1,344 acres. The revised settlement has been introduced during the current year in the Chikodee talooka, when every vestige of the above-mentioned practice has disappeared."

22. Before the approach of the survey, and consequent revision of assessment, had given rise to a hope of better times, we find nothing but a decreasing cultivation and revenue, which very heavy remissions were of no effect in remedying; it is therefore evident that a considerable reduction of assessment was called for.

23. The following statement shows the groups into which the villages of the talooka have been divided, with the distinguishing characteristics and the maximum dry-crop rates of assessment assigned to each. These rates are apportioned according to the relative advantages of each group, and with a view to assimilating

the assessment with that already introduced into similarly situated districts :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry-Crop Rate. Rs. a. p.	Distinguishing characteristics.
1	41	2 0 0	The western and north-western villages of the talooka with the best climate and best situated as regards markets.
2	44	1 12 0	First, the villages in the extreme western boundary of the talooka, where the rains are somewhat excessive; and secondly, those to the eastward of the villages of the first class than which they are somewhat less favourably situated as regards climate.
3	27	1 8 0	Villages to the eastward of the last-named group of the preceding class, less favourably situated both as regards climate and markets. This class comprises most of the villages on the central table-land alluded to in paragraph 5.
4	10	1 4 0	Villages situated in the east of the talooka, where the fall of rain is somewhat deficient.
5	9	1 0 0	Villages situated in the extreme eastern boundary of the talooka, where the fall of rain is frequently scanty. These villages are also less favourably situated as regards markets.
6	9	0 14 0	Villages situated in the hills in the south-western corner of the talooka, where the fall of rain is too heavy for superior dry crops.
7	1	0 12 0	The isolated village of Bekeree, situated about eight miles to the eastward of the boundary of the main body of the talooka.

24. Turee or rice land is met with more or less in fifty-one villages to the total extent of 2,473 acres, of which only 640 acres are not alienated. Nearly the whole of the turee is in villages of the 1st, 2nd, or 6th class. For those of the 1st and 2nd classes a maximum rate of Rs. 8 was adopted, and for those of the 6th a maximum rate of Rs. 7. The large proportion of enau to Government turee land induces a belief that with the security of tenure, consequent on the survey settlement, a considerable increase may be expected in this description of cultivation.

25. Bhagayut or garden cultivation prevails to a considerable extent in the Chikodee talooka, in the 141 villages under report, extending to a total area, including Government and alienated land, of 5,622 acres according to the survey. Water is generally obtainable by sinking wells to no very great distance from the surface. There are also numerous small streams which flow through a great portion of the year, and are rendered available for irrigation by "boorkees" erected on the banks, or by being dammed up and watercourses led from the head of water thus obtained. The dam is formed, at a trifling expense, with earth, and is renewed after every monsoon. Sugarcane is grown to a great extent, upwards of 2,000 acres being under this crop at the time of the survey. The juice is manufactured into "goor," which finds a ready sale at any of the large markets of the district.

26. The old rates of bhagayut assessment were in many cases exceedingly heavy; in five villages they were found to exceed an average of Rs. 10 per acre, and rates falling little short of this were very common. According to the new rates the highest rate imposed in any case was Rs. 6 per acre. Of the total bhagayut area of 5,622 acres mentioned as existing in the preceding paragraph, 2,685 acres are Government land, the total assessment on which, according to the new rates, is Rs. 10,065, or an average rate of Rs. 3-12 per acre. I am unable to institute any exact comparison between the new and the old bhagayut assessment on account of the impossibility of ascertaining precisely what land was entered under this head in the old accounts. I estimate, however, that the average old assessment rather exceeded Rs. 5 per acre. According to the old accounts there were 3,140 acres of Government bhagayut

land bearing an assessment of Rs. 16,665, or an average of Rs. 5-4-11. The pressure of the old assessment was severely felt, and had in very many cases reduced the bhagayut cultivators to a very impoverished condition.

27. The assessment derivable in 1853-54 from the new and the old rates is compared in the following statement:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	According to old Rate.				According to New Survey.							
		Cultivated Area according to new Survey.		Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.	
		Area.	Assessment.			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	41	41,780	87,500	2 1 6	41,780	53,113	1 4 3	14,885	5,603	0 6 1	56,671	58,776	1 0 7
2	44	24,682	27,793	1 2 0	24,682	22,043	0 1 3	6,908	2,695	0 6 3	31,590	24,738	0 12 6
3	27	18,040	13,014	0 11 7	18,040	12,558	0 11 2	9,501	2,865	0 4 10	27,541	15,423	0 9 0
4	10	4,252	2,513	0 9 5	4,252	2,769	0 10 5	2,613	739	0 4 6	6,865	3,508	0 8 2
5	9	16,852	5,833	0 5 6	16,852	7,408	0 7 0	10,896	2,282	0 3 4	27,748	9,690	0 5 7
6	9	1,881	1,407	0 12 6	1,881	1,331	0 11 4	1,210	356	0 4 8	3,091	1,687	0 8 9
7	1	863	576	0 10 7	863	390	0 7 5	782	213	0 4 4	1,645	612	0 5 11
	141	108,336	1,38,780	1 4 6	108,336	99,621	0 14 9	46,795	14,813	0 5 1	155,151	1,14,484	0 11 10

28. The reduction of assessment occurs, it will be seen from the above statement, almost entirely in the forty-one villages composing the 1st class, with special reference to which I will make a few remarks. The total assessment on occupied land is reduced by somewhat more than one third, namely, from Rs. 87,560 to Rs. 53,113. In these villages is most of the bhagayut land so highly assessed under the old rates. Moreover the old rates of assessment on dry-crop land were ruinously high. I find the following average rates of dry-crop land assessment on occupied land in the undermentioned villages. In these there is doubtless a large proportion of

superior land, but there is also inferior land which was lightly rated :—

Villages.	Old Average Rate per Acre on Government cultivated Land as ascertained by the present Survey.	Average New Rate of Assessment.					
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Rajapoor .....	2 6 5	1	9	8			
2. Hunchinal .....	2 7 5	1	1	7			
3. Kongholee .....	2 13 9	1	1	5			
4. Jutrat .....	2 8 3	1	5	0			
5. Akol .....	2 13 7	1	5	8			
6. Hoonoorghee .....	3 6 10	1	10	1			

29. With these rates of average assessment on the whole land in cultivation it may be readily understood how heavy were the rates on the superior descriptions. Five to six rupees an acre was indeed not uncommon on dry-crop land. The payment of these rates could only be effected by giving up all the profits of agriculture, and could only have been borne in the hope of the near approach of better times.

30. In remodelling the assessment it is to be borne in mind that daily increasing facilities of communication are bringing the produce of the interior of the country into competition with that of these western districts, which, being situated on the very verge of the country producing superior grain and other dry crops which do not flourish in the vicinity of the ghauts, have to a certain extent hitherto possessed exclusive advantages, enabling them to bear up under an assessment which could not have been endured under different circumstances.

31. The general financial result of the settlement is shown in the statement on the following pages.

The average realisation on all tenures during the whole period of our tenure of the district is.... Rs. 1,61,455  
 The actual realisation in 1855-56 is....., 1,45,197  
 Showing a loss of ..... Rs. 16,258

or a fraction over ten per-cent. The total average realisations are, however, swollen by the heavy receipts of the last few years antecedent to the introduction of the new settlement, caused by the rush to secure land, which has always occurred on the approach of the survey. The realisations of 1855-56 will contrast less unfavourably with the average collections (Rs. 1,54,352) of the period before 1844-45, during which the state of the cultivation was uninfluenced by the approach of the survey. This amount will probably be attained at no distant period, since in 1855-56 there was still an area of 41,340 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 12,379 of unoccupied waste. Each year will doubtless see some of this taken up. Much of this unoccupied waste is of very inferior quality, and will for some time to come be only used for grazing purposes. That so much land still remains unoccupied may, I think, be received as some proof that the new assessment is not fixed at too low a standard.

*STATEMENT showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for 111 Villages composing the CHIKOODEE TALOOKA, under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.				Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Remis- sions.	Balance for Collec- tion.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Net Produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.	Total Arable Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kbalasat.	Average of past years.	89,493	1,28,696	13,906	1,14,790	34,114	...	3,172	123,610	1,17,962
	From 1827-28 to 1844-45.	87,761	1,28,719	19,895	1,08,824	43,120	...	2,496	130,881	1,11,320
	From 1845-46 to 1852-53.	92,104	1,28,375	989	1,27,386	20,060	...	4,557	112,764	1,31,943
	1852-53...	95,532	1,33,181	2,009	1,31,172	14,518	...	3,650	110,050	1,34,822
	1853-54...	1,08,356	99,728	12,370	87,358	46,795	...	3,128	155,151	90,486
	1854-55...	1,17,526	1,06,026	...	1,06,026	43,345	13,220	...	100,871	1,19,246
	1855-56..	1,19,810	1,07,063	...	1,07,063	41,340	12,379	...	161,150	1,19,412

[Continued.]

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.				Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Kumal.
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Remis- sion.	Balance for Collec- tion.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Net produce of Gras Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.	Total Arable Land.	
Joodee and Kumavisee Joodee.	Average of past years..	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	From 1827-28 to 1844-45.	49,003	50,250	3,615	46,035	..	..	..	49,003	46,035
	From 1845-46 to 1852-53.	49,040	50,091	5,103	45,528	..	..	..	40,040	45,528
	1852-53 ..	48,046	49,542	148	49,394	48	94	6	48,946	49,301
	1853-54 ..	48,846	49,758	..	49,758	..	..	..	48,846	49,758
	1854-55 ..	51,145	37,506	..	37,506	..	..	..	51,145	37,506
	1855-56 ..	51,150	37,578	..	37,578	..	..	..	51,150	37,578
Suru Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average of past years..	76,173	30	..	30	..	..	..	76,173	30
	From 1827-28 to 1844-45.	76,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,235	..
	From 1845-46 to 1852-53.	76,055	96	..	96	..	..	..	76,055	96
	1852-53 ..	76,108	772	..	772	..	..	..	76,108	772
	1853-54 ..	78,502	636	..	636	..	..	..	78,502	636
	1854-55 ..	72,155	311	..	311	..	..	..	72,155	311
	1855-56 ..	71,868	556	..	556	..	..	..	71,868	556
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average of past years..	214,672	178,076	17,621	161,455	34,114	..	3,172	248,780	104,627
	From 1827-28 to 1844-45.	213,036	179,410	25,058	154,352	43,120	..	2,496	256,156	156,848
	From 1845-46 to 1852-53.	217,105	178,918	1,137	176,876	20,000	..	4,557	237,765	181,433
	1852-53 ..	220,540	183,711	2,009	181,702	14,518	..	3,050	235,064	185,352
	1853-54 ..	237,649	141,847	13,224	128,023	46,794	..	3,128	284,343	181,751
	1854-55 ..	240,826	143,903	..	143,003	43,345	13,220	..	284,171	157,123
	1855-56 ..	242,828	145,197	..	145,197	41,340	12,379	..	284,168	157,576

The village of Kumutuor is included in all years of the above statement. Since the settlement it has been restored to the former inamdar.

2. The averages of past years are for twenty years as regards *acres*, and twenty-six years as regards *rupees*.

3. The four first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement, and the three last to the new.

4. The large remissions in 1853-54, the year of settlement, are due to the old rates only being collected in that year when they fell short of the new rates.

5. The rupees in the last column of the statement opposite 1854-55 and 1855-56 form the survey kumal or total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for preceding years the rupees in the column represent the net land revenue for collection. The areas and amounts of the three last columns of the three last lines of the statement vary slightly from land being removed from arable to unarable.

32. The survey of this district, as has not unfrequently been the case, may be considered to have cost the State nothing, the expen-

diture on that account being more than met by the increase of revenue consequent on the rush to secure land in the years immediately antecedent to the settlement.

33. The collection of direct levies by village officers was as usual abolished on the introduction of the settlement, and temporary compensation granted pending the permanent settlement of the remuneration of those officers. The payment of these direct levies by the ryots had ceased altogether in some villages and was fast becoming obsolete everywhere. When compensation was granted the amount was always regulated with respect to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the other emoluments of the office. The following statement shows the amount claimed and the amount awarded as compensation:—

Officers.	Claim.	Amount of Compensation.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
Patels and Naiks.....	4,115 13 7				882
Koolkurnees .....	4,154 14 3				849
Total .. Rupees		8,270	11	10	1,731

34. The following statement completes my report on the Chikodee talooka, showing the total area (arable and unarable, Government and alienated), with the gross assessment and the amount realisable on each description of land, according to the accounts of 1854-55 made up from the data of the survey:—

Description of Land.	Total Area.	Survey Assessment.	Portion of Revenue Alienated.	Total realisable Revenue.
			Acres.	Rs.
Government occupied land and unoccupied waste .....	159,834	1,18,055	....	1,18,055
Joodee enam .....	50,582	53,983	16,904	37,079
Surwu enam and mahal joodee....	71,636	72,851	72,540	311
Unarable .....	59,818	....	....	....
Grand Total....	341,870	2,44,889	89,444	1,55,445

NOTE.—Kumutnoor is excluded from this statement, which accounts for the amounts falling short of those of statement at paragraph 31.

35. I now come to the Unkuljee mahalkurree's division of the Padshapoore talooka and the two adjacent villages of the Padshapoore mamlutdar's charge.

36. The mahalkurree's kutcherry is at the town of Padshapoore, and subordinate to him are 37 villages (including one peth, Padshapoore), of which  $5\frac{1}{2}$  are alienated. The half village is Bunueebagee, of which the settlement is made by Government, and half the proceeds handed over to the enamdar.

37. The following statement shows the names of the summuts or ancient divisions, with the number of villages comprised in each:—

Present Division.	Names of Summuts or old divisions to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Alienated Villages.			Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazaars.	Total.	Joodree or subjeet to Quit-Rent.	Surv. Enam. or Rent-free.	Jagheer.	
Unkuljee Mahalkurree.	1. Unkuljee .....	15	..	15	4	..	..	19
	2. Koondurgee .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	18
	Total....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	37
Padshapoore Mamlutdar.	Phootgaum ( <i>i.e.</i> not included in any summut).....	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Grand Total....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	39

38. The Unkuljee mahal appears on the map appended immediately on the south-east of the Chikodee talooka. The villages of the mahal are either in the valley of the Markundee river or on the sandstone hills which shut in the valley of that river on either side.

39. The villages in the valley have generally very superior soil and raise excellent dry crops, the monsoon being almost invariably plentiful here. It becomes somewhat less certain in the vicinity of the Gokak boundary, and in the extreme west again the fall of rain is too heavy for good dry crops.

40. The thirty-three villages under report comprise an area of 62,877 acres,\* and have a population of 16,870 souls, or 172 to the square mile. This

comparatively low average rate is due to the large proportion of hill land included in the above total area, more than one-half of the whole coming under the denomination of unarable. The people are generally in very fair circumstances, specially those of the villages in the valley.

41. Nearly the whole of the above population is supported by agriculture. There are only 387 souls in all who derive a livelihood from manufactures, upwards of 300 of whom are located in the town of Padshapoore, and consist chiefly of weavers.

42. All the villages are well situated as regards bazaars: within the district are the bazaars of Padshapoore and Unkulgee, and at no inconvenient distance the large markets of Gokak and Belgaum, besides several others of minor importance.

43. The measurement of these villages was conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Springer and Lieutenant Cowper in 1851 and 1852, and the classification under Mr. Mitchell in 1853 and 1854. The following statements, which refer to the Government villages only, to which alone the revision of assessment immediately extends, show the accuracy with which both operations were performed, as evidenced by the amount and result of the test taken:—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.															
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	By European Officers.						By Natives.						Total Test.			
			Nature of Operation.		Total Number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Average Error		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
33	2,491	29,301	Measurement.	A.G.	23	352	2,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	2,642	A.G.	...	
33	2,491	29,301	Classification.	Pics.	28	131	1,786	0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	131	1,786	Pics.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	

*First.*

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
352	297	50	3	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...

*Second.*

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—											
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Nothing.	0 0 10 0 70 1 10 1 70 2 10 2 70 3 1	to	0 0 60 1 00 1 60 2 00 2 60 3 00 3 6								
Soil 137 .....	7	56	32	19	17	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Water 6 .....	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

44. Twenty of these villages came into the hands of the British Government on the fall of the Peishwa and the remainder by lapse at different periods since. Accounts for the whole of the years since have been obtained and are given in the appendix No. 3.

45. From these accounts also the diagram on the opposite page has been framed. In the early years of our rule a survey of the lands was effected by Government, the areas of which form the basis of the revenue accounts since 1826-27. The old assessment, however, continued in force. For the purpose of rendering the diagram more complete by including all the villages in it, the cultivation and revenue in the first year of our acquisition of any lapsed villages has been assumed for all preceding years.

46. An inspection of the diagram will show that the cultivation and revenue of these villages exhibit a greater absence of fluctuation than is usually found to be the case under the old assessment. The assessment was not on the whole excessive, though it doubtless was so in individual cases. In the town of Unkulgee and the village of Aloor, for instance, I find the old average dry crop rate exceeded

Rs. 3 per acre. The ready access to great markets, and consequent facilities for the sale of produce gave a constant stimulus to cultivation.

47. The following statement shows the manner in which the villages were grouped, and the maximum dry crop rates of assessment applied to each, with the principal characteristics of each group of villages :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.	Distinguishing characteristics of the Group.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	21	2 0 0	Comprising the villages in the centre of the district, having a sufficient and certain but not excessive monsoon, and Chnndun Hosoor of the mamlutdar's division.
2	8	1 12 0	Villages in the north-east of the mahal on the Gokak frontier, where the monsoon is somewhat less certain than in the villages of the preceding class. And villages in the west of the district where the fall of rain is somewhat excessive, with Ashtugee of the mamlutdar's division.
3	2	1 8 0	Two hill villages in the east of the district somewhat inconveniently located.
4	2	1 4 0	Two hill villages in the extreme west of the district. Fall of rain excessive. Cultivation confined almost entirely to inferior grains.

48. Rice land to the total extent of 304 acres is met with in the villages under report, of which 140 acres are alienated. Nearly the whole of this rice land is in the village of Ashtugee. For this village a maximum rice land rate of Rs. 9 was adopted, the rate fixed for the adjacent Padshapoore villages settled in the previous year. For the rice land of the remaining villages a maximum rate of Rs. 8 was adopted. On the whole rice land these rates give an average of

Rs. 3-14-1. In consequence of the old accounts not distinguishing accurately between the dry crop and rice land, it is not possible to compare the new with the old assessment on this description of land.

49. In all the villages there is but 174 acres of bhagayut or garden land, of which 44 acres are not alienated. The new assessment on the whole of the above land gives an average of Rs. 3-7-3 per acre.

50. The following statement brings the old and new assessment on each class of villages under comparison, the assessment being calculated on the areas ascertained by the survey to be cultivated or unoccupied waste :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	According to Old Survey.		According to New Survey.									
				Land in Cultivation.				Waste.				Total.	
		Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Rate per Acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs. R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. R. a. p.
1	21	8,377	12,700 1 8 3	8,377	9,139 1 1 5	1,245	761 0 9 9	9,622	9,900 1 0 6				
2	8	2,436	3,647 1 7 11	2,436	2,712 1 1 10	1,089	885 0 13 0	3,525	3,597 1 0 4				
3	2	748	279 0 6 0	748	506 0 10 10	40	13 0 5 2	788	519 0 10 6				
4	2	521	208 0 6 5	522	173 0 5 4	232	71 0 4 11	754	244 0 5 2				
4	33	12,082	16,834 1 6 4	12,083	12,530 1 0 7	2,606	1,730 0 10 7	14,089	14,200 0 15 6				

51. The statement on the following page shows the general financial result of the settlement. In 1855-56, the second year in which the survey settlement had been in force, the total revenue attained the sum of Rs. 24,172. Acres 1,171 still remained waste, bearing an assessment of Rs. 656. On the average revenue of all preceding years (Rs. 25,432) there is a slight loss. Exclude from this average the years since 1846-47, during which the cultivation and revenue were effected by the approach of the survey operations, and the revision of assessment will be shown to have been productive of a slight gain to the Government revenue. The total average realisations in the

years from 1818-19 to 1846-47 inclusive being Rs. 23,760, or Rs. 412 less than the sum realised in 1855,56, in which year, moreover, grants of Shetsundee service enams, and consequent transfers from the head of Government land, were Rs. 313 in excess of lapses to Government from enam:—

*Statement showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for 31 Villages composing the Uakulgee Mahal of the Padshapoore Talooka and 2 Villages of the Mamlutdar's Division, under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.			Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.	
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Remis- sions.	Balance for Collec- tion.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Khalsat.	Average for past years.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	From 1818-19 to 1846-47.	10,050	13,651	780	12,865	4,254	...	190	14,304	13,055
	Past 6 years.	9,796	13,345	954	12,391	4,925	...	147	14,721	12,538
	1852-53...	11,234	15,547	4	15,537	2,340	...	354	18,574	15,891
	1853-54...	11,450	16,195	24	16,171	2,250	...	364	18,700	16,535
	1854-55...	12,083	12,534	1,787	10,747	2,606	...	515	14,689	11,292
	1855-56...	12,942	13,344	...	13,344	2,155	1,370	...	15,097	14,720
	1856-57...	13,527	13,784	...	13,784	1,171	656	...	14,698	14,440
Joodee and Kuman-vise Joodee.	Average for past years.	6,789	8,003	315	7,720	...	...	...	6,789	7,720
	From 1818-19 to 1846-47.	6,899	8,189	418	7,771	...	...	...	6,899	7,771
	Past 6 years.	6,558	7,634	...	7,634	...	...	...	6,587	7,634
	1852-53...	6,528	7,629	...	7,629	...	...	...	6,528	7,629
	1853-54...	7,086	6,975	10	6,965	...	...	...	7,086	6,965
	1854-55...	6,644	6,605	...	6,605	...	...	...	6,644	6,605
	1855-56...	6,620	6,634	...	6,634	...	...	...	6,620	6,634
	1856-57...	6,620	6,634	...	6,634	...	...	...	6,620	6,634
Suru Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average for past years.	8,315	3,716	...	3,716	...	...	...	8,315	3,716
	From 1818-19 to 1846-47.	8,473	3,598	...	3,598	...	...	...	8,473	3,598
	Past 6 years.	8,048	4,284	...	4,284	...	...	...	8,048	4,284
	1852-53...	8,177	8,247	...	8,247	...	...	...	8,177	8,247
	1853-54...	7,546	3,555	...	3,555	...	...	...	7,546	3,555
	1854-55...	7,560	3,737	...	3,737	...	...	...	7,560	3,737
	1855-56...	8,018	3,754	...	3,754	...	...	...	8,018	3,754

[Continued.]

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.				Total Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Remis- sions.	Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.	Total Arable Land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average for past years.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	From 1818-19 to 1846-47.	25,154	25,432	1,131	24,301	4,251	...	190	29,408	24,491
	Past 3 years.	25,168	25,132	1,372	23,760	4,925	...	147	30,093	23,907
	1852-53 ..	25,869	27,459	4	27,455	2,310	...	354	28,209	27,809
	1853-54 ..	26,155	32,071	32,047	21	2,250	...	304	28,405	32,411
	1854-55 ..	26,695	23,064	21,267	1,797	2,606	...	645	29,301	21,812
	1855-56 ..	27,146	23,086	23,686	...	2,155	1,876	...	29,301	25,063
		28,165	24,172	24,172	...	1,171	656	...	29,336	24,828

The averages of past years entered in this statement are for twenty-seven years immediately preceding the revised settlement as regards the Acres, and for thirty-five years as regards the Rupees.

2. The four first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement, and the three last to the new.

3. The large remissions in 1853-54 (the year of settlement) are due to the old rates only being collected in that year when they fell short of the new rates.

4. The rupees in the last column of the statement opposite 1854-55 and 1855-56 form the survey kumal or total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for preceding years the rupees in the column represent the net land revenue for collection; the areas and amounts of the three last columns of the three last lines of the statement vary slightly from land being removed from arable to unarable.

52. The following shows the compensation for abolished direct levies awarded to village officers pending the permanent settlement of the remuneration of those officers. The remarks in paragraph 33 regarding the direct levies and the compensation awarded in the Chikodee talooka apply also to the Unkulgee mahal :—

	Claim.			Compensation.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	
Patels and Naiks .....	98	1	7	.....	13
Koolkurnees .....	448	8	5	.....	61
<b>Total..</b>	<b>Rs. 546</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	.....	<b>74</b>

53. The following statement, framed from the returns of 1854-55, completes my report on the Unkulgee mahal:—

Description of Land.	Area.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated.	Balance of Assessment realisable, or Survey Kumal.
			Rs.	Rs.
Unarable .....	33,576	....	....	....
Arable khalsat .....	15,097	14,720	....	14,720
Arable joodee .....	6,614	8,029	1,424	6,605
Arable surwu enam & inahal joodee	7,560	9,453	5,716	3,737
Total area and assessment of 34 villages.....	62,877	32,202	7,140	25,062

54. I now come to the consideration of the Kittoor mahalkurree's division of the Bedee talooka, a map of which is inserted.

55. The portion of the Bedee talooka forming the charge of the Kittoor mahalkurree is in its greatest length about twelve miles of very irregular shape, but the average breadth about five to six miles. It is bounded all along on the north-east by the Sumpgaum talooka, which was settled in the previous year 1852-53, and on the south-east by the Dharwar talooka of the Dharwar collectorate, which was settled in 1848-49.

56. The mahalkurree's kutcherry is at the town of Kittoor. Subordinate to him are 41 villages, of which one is alienated. The following statement shows the names of the kuryats or ancient divisions, and the number of villages included in each:—

Kittoor Mahalkurree's Division.	Present Division.	Name of Kuryat or old Division to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Alienated Villages.			Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
			Villages	Bazaars	Total.	Joodee or subject to Quit-Rent.	Surwu Eram or Rent free.	Jaghree.	
1.	Umurguttee .....	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	25
2.	Phootgaum .....	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
3.	Tegoor .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total....			40	..	40	1	..	..	41

57. Around Kittoor itself the country is generally hilly. The villages in the extreme south-west are situated in immediate vicinity to hills covered with low jungle, which are connected with the great Canara jungle. In these villages the monsoon is much heavier than to the eastward, and dry crop cultivation of an inferior description is necessitated by the excessive fall of rain. Along the eastern boundary and in the valley of the Gutpurga the country is more open. There is a good deal of superior black soil, and notwithstanding the monsoon on the whole is somewhat heavy, good dry crops (jowar, &c.) are raised. The abundant monsoon and the undulating character of the country afford great facilities for rice cultivation, which is carried on to a great extent, and is the staple of the district, except in the eastern villages, in which dry crop and rice cultivation both prevail.

58. The Mahalkurree's division contains a total area of 54,157 acres, or 85 square miles, and a population of 31,108, or 366 to the square mile. This is an exceedingly heavy average; there is, though, no doubt whatever of its perfect accuracy. Kittoor is the only town of any size (population 7,664), and the accumulation of population there is fully counterbalanced by the hilly and thinly populated tract to the south-west. A similar density of population will be found in the Southern Muratha Country at any rate wherever rice is the prevailing cultivation, both the value of the produce and the labour required per acre in that description of cultivation being much more than in dry crop land.

59. Of the above population 1,827 souls are supported by manufactures—almost entirely by weaving. Nearly half of this number are located at Kittoor itself, the remainder are scattered in greater or smaller numbers throughout all the other villages. The people all appear to be well off. Their assessment was on the whole very moderate, and the high-road from Dharwar to Belgaum runs north-west and south-east directly through the villages of the mahal, giving ready communication with both those large markets, each of which is about fifteen miles distant from the nearest extremity.

60. The measurement of Kittoor mahal was commenced under my own supervision, I being then an Assistant Superintendent, in 1850-51, and was completed in the following year under Mr. Light.

The classification was executed in 1853-54 under the late Mr. Young. The following statements give the usual information regarding both operations as regards the Government villages :—

Government Villages.				Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.												
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.				
				Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
40	4,617	47,610	Measurement.	36	426	4,618	20	..	5	61	24½	..	431	4,070	20	..
40	4,617	47,610	Classification.	40	335	4,044	..	11½	...	..	..	..	335	4,044	..	11½
Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—				Second.												
Total No. of Fields tested.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
				431	346	78	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—				Second.												
Total No. of Fields tested.				Second.												
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
				Nothing.	0 0 1	0 0 7	0 1 1	0 1 7	0 2 1	0 2 7	0 3 7	0 2 7	0 3 7	0 2 7	0 3 7	0 2 7
				to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
				0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
				Soil .....	593 ..	123	210	201	38	17	2	1	1	1	1	1
				Water .....	258 ..	53	178	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

61. The whole of these villages formerly formed part of the estate of the Kittoor Dessaee, and came into the hands of the British Government consequent on the insurrection which took place at Kittoor in 1824. The revenue management of the Kittoor Desaee was described at paragragh 70 of my assessment report (No. 318 of 1855) on the Sumpgaum and other talookas, with reference to the Sumpgaum talooka, which description applies to these villages equally with the other parts of his estate.

62. In the Kittoor mahal, as in Sumpgaum, great inequality of assessment prevailed, but the general average was by no means excessive; it was kept down by the low assessment on land to be reclaimed from the jungle given out at reduced rates, and newly constructed rice lands bearing only dry crop rates.

63. In some of the western villages of this mahal the whole assessment was fixed on the rice land only, a certain quantity of dry land being attached to every rice field. This was a common plan in many of the rice districts of the Southern Muratha Country, and prevailed extensively throughout the more jungly portions of the Bedee talooka.

64. I have obtained accounts for the Kittoor mahal from the time of our acquisition of the district; from these has been framed the statement Appendix No. 5 and the diagram on the opposite page. The cultivation, shown by the black line, has during the whole period of our rule remained remarkably steady. The introduction of a stricter system of revenue management about 1842, and the consequent decrease in the amount of remissions, produced in the two or three succeeding years a slight falling off in the cultivation and a more than proportionate decrease in the revenue, the lands thrown up being evidently those bearing a very high assessment. The survey operations were, however, by this time in progress in the districts in the vicinity, and the cultivation and revenue in 1845-46 began to recover itself, and very shortly exceeded the amount attained in any previous year. A consideration of the revenue derived in past years from the district, and of the rates imposed and working successfully in contiguous or similarly situated districts, did

not lead me to believe that any material reduction of assessment was called for in the case of this district. The removal of excessive inequalities, and the proportioning the assessment to the productive power of the land, seemed all that was required. The following statement shows the rates adopted, with the characteristic of each group of villages:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rates.	Distinguishing characteristics of the Groups.
		Rs. a. p.	
I.	6	1 10 0	Villages to the east of Kittoor and those north of the Gutpurba, the monsoon being though somewhat heavy but not too much so for fair dry crop cultivation. The market town of Kittoor is also included in this class.
II.	27	1 6 0	The central part of the district to the westward of the villages of the preceding class, the monsoon being heavier and less favourable for dry crop cultivation.
III.	7	1 2 0	The villages in the south-west of the district near the hills where the monsoon is excessive for good dry crop, and where cultivation of the inferior grains preponderate.

65. The south-western villages of Sumpgaum which join the villages of the 1st class had a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-12, being situated to the eastward of the Kittoor villages. The monsoon is a trifle less heavy, and consequently more favourable for dry crop cultivation.

66. For the rice land a maximum rate of Rs. 8 (that fixed for the adjacent villages of Sumpgaum) was adopted for all villages. The supply of water is provided for in the classification, and there were no circumstances calling for any variation in the rate on this description of cultivation. The average rate per acre derived from this maximum rate on rice land is Rs. 3-2. It is not practicable to compare the old and new assessment on the rice land, since some of what has been ascertained by the survey to be rice appears in the old papers as dry crop. The old average assessment I should estimate at about Rs. 3-8 per acre. There are, Government and alienated together, 13,741 acres of rice land in the Kittoor mahal, bearing

survey assessment of Rs. 42,957, of which 5,263 acres, bearing assessment of Rs. 15,967, are alienated.

67. There are but 18 acres of bhagayut or garden land in the Mahal which bear a survey assessment of Rs. 75, an average of Rs. 3-14-1 per acre, Rs. 4-8 being the maximum rate imposed.

68. The following statement shows on each class the assessment derived from the above rates in comparison with that derived from the old rates of assessment :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Area according to New Survey.	According to Old Rates.	According to New Rates.										
				Area.	Assess- ment.	Rate per Acre.	Land in Cultivation.		Waste.		Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	
1	6	5,119	8,626	1 11 0	5,119	8,299	1 9 11	1,814	1,602	0 14 2	6,933	9,901	1 6 10	
2	27	13,436	20,267	1 8 2	13,436	19,770	1 7 7	4,586	2,878	0 10 0	18,022	22,648	1 4 1	
3	7	7,912	10,889	1 6 0	7,912	9,056	1 3 6	2,268	1,035	0 7 4	10,180	10,691	1 0 10	
3	40	26,467	39,782	1 8 1	26,467	37,725	1 6 10	8,668	5,515	0 19 2	35,135	43,240	1 3 8	

69. The statement on the following page shows the financial result of the Settlement on all tenures :—

The average realisations on all tenures during our whole tenure of the district previous to the Settlement, namely, from 1826-27 to 1852-53, were.	Rs. 39,411
The average realisations on the same from 1826-27 to 1846-47, the first year in which the cultivation began to increase consequent on the approach of the survey, were .....	38,199
The average realisations of the six years immediately preceding the settlement, during which the cultivation was affected by the approach of the survey, were .....	43,653

And the realisations in 1855-56, the second year after the Settlement, were ..... Rs. 45,213

Which is in excess of the average of the six years preceding the Settlement, the most favourable period of the whole..... 1,760

And in excess of the average of all preceding years .. 5,802

*STATEMENT showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for 33 Villages, composing the Kittoor Mahal of the Bedee Talooka, under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.				Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Remis- sions.	Balance for Col- lection	Area.	Assess- ment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.	Total Arable Land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Khalsat.	Average of past years 1826-27 to 1852-53 ..	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	From 1826-27 to 1846-47.	21,578	35,978	1,730	34,248	15,942	...	805	37,520	35,053
	Last 6 years.	20,715	35,247	2,220	33,027	16,714	...	835	37,429	33,362
	1852-53 ..	24,598	38,536	16	38,520	18,243	...	2,451	37,841	40,971
	1853-54 ..	25,012	38,682	81	38,051	12,280	...	1,890	37,301	40,541
	1854-55 ..	26,467	37,725	6,892	30,833	8,668	...	1,900	35,135	32,793
	1855-56 ..	30,123	40,400	...	40,400	5,232	3,217	...	35,355	43,617
Jodee and Kumavisee Jodee.	Average of past years 1826-27 to 1852-53 ..	31,701	41,029	...	41,029	3,700	2,645	...	35,401	43,074
	From 1826-27 to 1846-47.	4,507	5,253	401	4,852	...	...	...	4,507	4,852
	Last 6 years.	4,581	5,344	458	4,886	...	...	...	4,581	4,886
	1852-53 ..	4,519	4,938	205	4,733	...	...	...	4,519	4,733
	1853-54 ..	4,518	4,871	174	4,697	...	...	...	4,518	4,697
	1854-55 ..	5,059	3,739	21	8,718	...	...	...	5,059	3,718
	1855-56 ..	5,402	3,739	...	3,739	...	...	...	5,402	3,739
Surw Inan and Mahal Jodee.	Average of past years ..	5,403	3,740	...	3,740	...	...	...	5,403	3,740
	From 1826-27 to 1846-47.	9,404	811	...	311	...	...	...	9,404	811
	Last 6 years.	9,583	286	...	286	...	...	...	9,583	286
	1852-53 ..	8,778	400	...	400	...	...	...	8,778	400
	1853-54 ..	8,543	400	...	400	...	...	...	8,543	400
	1854-55 ..	7,415	559	...	559	...	...	...	7,415	559
	1855-56 ..	6,853	411	...	411	...	...	...	6,853	411

[Continued.]

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.				Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Remis- sions.	Balance for Col- lection.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Produce of Graz Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.	Total Arable Land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Arable land on all Tenures.	Average of past years..	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	From 1826-27 to 1846-47..	35,549	41,542	2,131	39,411	15,942	..	805	51,401	40,216
	Last 6 years..	34,879	40,877	2,678	38,199	16,714	..	335	51,503	38,524
	1852-53 ..	37,895	43,874	221	43,653	13,243	..	2,451	51,138	46,104
	1853-54 ..	38,073	43,933	205	43,748	12,289	..	1,890	50,302	45,638
	1854-55 ..	38,041	42,023	6,913	35,110	8,668	..	1,960	47,809	37,070
	1855-56 ..	42,378	44,550	..	44,550	5,232	3,217	..	47,610	47,767
	1855-56 ..	43,910	45,213	..	45,213	8,700	2,645	..	47,610	47,658

The four first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old Settlement, and the three last to the new.

2. The large remissions in 1853-54, the year of settlement, are due to the old rates only being collected in that year when they fell short of the new rates.

3. The rupees in the last column of the statement opposite 1854-55 and 1855-56 form the Survey Kumal or total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for preceding years the Rupees in the column represent the net land revenue for collection. The areas and amounts of the three last columns of the three last lines of the statement vary slightly from land being removed from arable to unarable.

70. In 1855-56 there were still 3,700 acres of Government land waste, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,645. Of this, some has, I believe, been since taken up; a considerable portion consists of "kooruns" reserved from cultivation, the right to the grass being yearly sold by auction.

71. The following statement shows the amount of compensation awarded for abolished direct levies, pending the permanent settlement of the remuneration of the village officers:—

	Amount of direct levies shown in the Accounts.	Compensation awarded.
Patells and Naiks ..	214 14 9 ....	132 12 0
Koolkurnees.....	308 3 4 ....	165 8 0
Rs...523	2 1 ....	298 4 0

72. The following statement, framed from the accounts of 1854-55, completes the report on the Kittoor Mahal :—

Description of Land.	Area.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct por-	Balance of Assessment realisable or Survey Kumal.
			tion of Assess- ment alienated	
Unarable .....	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arable khalsat .....	6,547	....	....	....
Do. joodee .....	35,355	43,617	....	43,617
Do. surwaenam and mahal joodee	5,402	8,774	5,035	3,739
	6,853	10,208	9,797	411
Total area and assessment of 40 villages.....	54,157	62,599	14,832	47,767

73. The villages composing the charge of the Kittoor Mahalkurree are situated in a very straggling way as regards the mahal kutcherry. I propose to make a separate report on the subject of a territorial readjustment of this officer's charge and those of other Mamalutdars and Mahalkurrees in the vicinity at a future opportunity.

74. It only remains to request that the rates of assessment detailed in this report may receive the usual guarantee for thirty years.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,  
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

## APPENDIX

*in the 141 Villages of the CHICKODEE TALOOKA from 1827-28 to 1852-53 ; the account of the same for the 26 years*

## GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.

Crop Land.	Remaining on account of—					TOTAL.
	7	8	Rice Land.	10	Garden Land.	
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
89,734	....	....	....	17,993	1,07,727	
80,916	....	....	....	16,837	97,753	
75,997	....	512	....	15,327	91,836	
67,681	....	526	....	13,770	81,977	
1,422	....	....	....	181	1,603	
77,638	....	641	....	14,330	92,609	
1,422	....	....	....	181	1,603	
60,329	....	417	....	11,460	72,706	
832	....	....	....	82	914	
70,128	134	539	2,546	12,820	83,487	
984	....	....	42	131	1,115	
85,707	130	556	2,531	13,932	1,00,195	
987	....	....	49	115	1,102	
80,264	129	560	2,552	12,905	93,729	
606	....	....	50	144	750	
54,089	127	323	2,526	8,942	63,354	
1,115	....	....	50	137	1,252	
84,605	135	509	2,553	13,813	98,927	
1,322	....	....	148	128	1,450	
13,782	....	....	883	889	14,671	
49,738	131	234	2,438	10,829	60,801	
486	....	....	170	158	644	
14,105	....	....	512	847	14,952	
83,206	128	530	2,476	13,784	97,520	
1,052	....	....	144	141	1,193	
14,416	....	....	510	842	15,258	
90,123	134	600	2,763	14,535	1,05,258	
796	....	....	42	153	949	
12,018	....	....	139	776	12,794	
88,610	134	597	2,747	14,526	1,03,733	
647	....	....	38	145	792	
11,729	....	....	380	847	12,576	

*STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages*

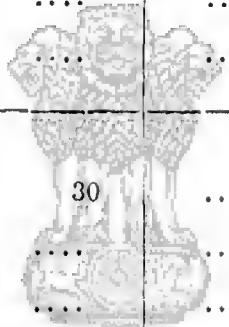
YEARS.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	C	
					Dr	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.
1827-28....	136	....	1,13,406	5,679		....
1828-29....	....	....	1,16,966	19,213		....
1829-30....	....	....	1,15,706	23,870		....
1830-31....	....	....	1,16,945	34,968		....
	1	....	1,693	90		....
1831-32....	136	....	1,17,012	24,403		....
	1	....	1,693	90		....
1832-33....	136	....	1,18,868	46,662		....
	1	....	1,590	676		....
1833-34....	136	75,715	1,11,409	27,922		73,036
	1	3,779	1,592	477		3,732
1834-35....	136	75,306	1,10,487	10,292		72,646
	1	4,012	1,747	645		3,961
1835-36....	136	75,188	1,09,987	16,258		72,531
	1	3,773	1,621	871		3,720
1836-37....	136	74,862	1,08,846	45,492		72,209
	1	3,596	1,529	277		3,548
1837-38....	136	76,372	1,09,846	10,919		73,684
	1	3,318	1,450	....		3,170
	2	8,075	17,921	3,250		7,191
1838-39....	136	75,568	1,05,648	44,847		72,991
	1	3,062	1,301	657		2,895
	2	7,957	15,456	504		7,448
1839-40....	136	77,445	1,07,812	10,292		74,844
	1	3,288	1,393	200		3,148
	2	7,851	15,268	....		7,341
1840-41....	136	77,964	1,08,351	3,093		75,068
	1	2,761	1,225	276		2,715
	2	7,325	13,948	1,154		7,184
1841-42....	136	77,333	1,07,284	3,501		74,452
	1	2,818	1,244	452		2,786
	2	7,386	14,363	1,787		7,006

No. 1.

*Extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land contained in the above period.*

GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND.		GOVERNMENT LAND, CULTIVATED AND WASTE.		JOODEE LAND.		
Area.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remission on all account.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
12,990	3,268	96,047	1,15,279	42,980	45,896	....
1,255	150	4,658	1,041	1,658	990	....
231	221	7,985	15,736	3,617	2,146	....
42	11	1,360	2,166	591	726	....
<hr/>						
31,762	2,850	109,488	1,00,174	43,117	46,034	3,398
1,443	52	4,642	1,256	1,678	1,008	117
865	246	8,120	14,401	3,617	2,482	100
44	24	1,360	2,131	591	726	....
<hr/>						
24,923	3,817	104,119	1,11,203	43,069	45,451	117
1,496	106	4,616	1,441	1,677	993	13
962	309	8,028	14,562	3,617	2,339	86
44	24	1,360	2,131	591	726	....

together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on

SURWU ENAM AND MAHAL JOODEE LAND.				GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS TOGETHER.	
Net Revenue for Collections.	Area.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 22, 16, 20, and 23.
20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. 45,896	Acres. 69,673	Rs. 772	Rs. ....	Acres. 208,700	Rs. 1,61,947
990	3,194	....	....	9,510	2,631
2,146	2,382	....	....	13,984	17,882
726	919	....	....	2,870	2,892
					
42,636	69,697	30	....	222,302	1,42,840
891	3,227	....	....	9,547	2,147
2,382	2,329	....	....	14,066	16,783
726	920	....	....	2,871	2,857
					
45,334	69,574	77	....	216,762	1,56,614
980	3,234	....	....	9,527	2,421
2,253	2,383	....	....	14,028	16,815
726	920	....	....	2,871	2,857

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,  
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

	136	83,057	1,13,492	1,481	80,007	95,978	113	415	2,937	15,618	1,12,011
1852-53..	1	3,403	1,491	...	3,374	1,391	...	...	29	100	1,491
	2	7,754	16,043	528	7,985	14,590	...	...	169	925	15,515
General Average	2	1,318	2,155	...	1,313	2,097	...	...	5	58	2,155
	136	77,726	1,10,134	12,810	74,880	82,443	128	470	2,718	14,411	79,324
	1	3,199	1,413	209	3,143	1,068	...	...	56	135	1,204
	2	7,255	14,786	631	6,995	13,284	...	...	260	871	14,155
Average 10 years	2	1,316	2,363	256	1,311	2,049	...	...	5	58	2,107
	136	79,196	1,07,860	474	76,223	91,493	124	508	2,849	15,385	1,07,386
	1	3,120	1,339	4	3,085	1,205	...	...	35	130	1,335
	2	7,066	14,578	325	6,906	13,362	...	...	160	891	14,553
		1,316	2,363	256	1,311	2,049	...	...	5	58	2,107

47,617	2,160	12,433	43,161	4,673	415	45,258	69,803	2,37397	1,52,888
2,262	1	4,643	1,07,630	1,059	206	863	3,241	9,569	1,827
1,299	164	8,122	13,807	3,617	2,398	2,398	2,397	14,136	16,265
49,445	2,736	1,25,070	1,05,045	43,639	45,178	44,737	69,817	2,37,946	1,49,782
2,100	1	4,643	1,049	1,685	902	38	864	9,569	1,913
1,299	168	8,122	12,645	3,617	2,323	10	2,313	14,136	14,958
51,713	2,932	1,25,774	1,01,785	43,128	44,898	409	44,489	2,38,649	1,46,274
2,014	1	4,643	1,087	1,685	962	44	918	9,569	2,005
2,362	204	8,128	11,956	3,617	3,040	40	3,960	14,136	14,956
51,344	3,590	1,26,393	1,03,801	43,154	44,592	312	44,250	2,39,279	1,48,081
1,835	81	4,643	1,270	1,685	975	45	930	9,569	2,260
1,792	379	8,138	13,473	3,617	3,040	813	2,227	14,136	15,700
15,958	3,685	93,936	1,09,599	43,169	44,989	3	44,986	2,06,808	1,54,576
1,801	171	4,539	1,370	1,685	973	....	973	13,981	16,956
1,011	232	7,932	14,829	3,617	2,127	....	2,127	2,06,770	1,59,447
14,637	4,540	9,114	1,14,073	43,052	45,374	....	45,374	9,508	2,528
1,303	93	4,382	1,495	1,685	1,633	....	1,033	13,981	17,299
859	397	7,982	15,172	3,617	2,127	....	2,127	2,07,046	1,62,064
4,359	13,860	4,437	1,16,084	43,941	45,980	....	45,980	9,508	2,559
1,274	108	4,582	1,572	1,685	1,987	....	1,087	13,981	17,977
518	359	7,932	15,821	3,617	2,146	....	2,146	2,07,207	1,62,399
12,547	4,392	94,710	1,16,487	33,056	45,912	....	45,912	9,509	2,645
1,032	128	4,595	1,629	1,673	1,916	....	1,016	13,983	16,889
598	390	7,935	14,743	3,617	2,146	....	2,146	2,870	3,553
11	4	1,360	2,527	591	726	....	726	1,59,508	1,59,508
14,069	4,391	94,988	1,13,725	43,049	45,795	12	45,783	2,07,444	2,624
1,110	166	4,595	1,623	1,673	1,001	....	1,001	9,509	17,869
515	394	7,985	16,793	3,617	2,146	....	2,146	13,983	2,365
91	50	1,360	1,639	591	726	....	726	2,870	1,62,961
1,320	4,210	95,635	1,16,162	43,003	45,899	....	45,899	9,509	2,665
1,235	162	4,634	1,675	1,658	990	....	990	13,984	17,663
497	354	7,985	16,517	3,617	2,146	....	2,146	2,870	2,919
33	23	1,360	1,610	591	726	....	726	919	37

1842-43..	136	76,816	894	73,917	89,839	135	591	2,764	15,040	1,65,170
	1	2,381	48	2,347	844	34	34	120	973	
	2	6,823	13,851	6,888	12,867	135	836	13,703		
1843-44..	136	75,625	1,02,754	72,762	86,372	130	563	2,733	15,374	1,02,309
	1	2,543	445	2,509	910	130	563	129	1,048	
	2	6,823	13,853	6,888	11,641	135	836	12,477		
1845-46..	136	74,060	99,016	71,923	83,637	127	510	14,656	98,833	
	1	2,620	1,008	2,594	958	127	510	128	1,086	
1844-45..	136	5,836	11,891	5,694	10,916	124	509	142	836	11,752
	1	75,049	1,00,403	72,664	80,011	126	532	2,759	14,668	1,00,211
	2	2,808	1,196	2,689	1,041	126	532	40	148	1,189
1846-47..	136	6,346	13,100	6,188	12,223	124	509	158	871	13,094
	1	77,978	1,03,020	75,041	90,267	124	509	2,813	15,129	1,05,905
	2	2,781	1,199	2,741	1,051	124	509	40	148	1,199
1847-48..	136	6,971	14,597	6,812	13,727	124	506	159	870	14,597
	1	79,477	1,00,583	76,475	92,924	124	506	2,878	16,103	1,09,533
	2	3,279	1,402	3,234	1,213	124	506	35	129	1,402
1848-49..	136	7,123	14,775	6,959	13,879	124	506	164	896	14,775
	1	81,057	1,11,295	78,031	95,140	127	528	2,899	16,057	11,125
	2	3,308	1,464	3,274	1,836	127	528	34	128	1,464
1849-50..	136	7,387	15,472	7,298	14,565	127	528	166	907	15,472
	1	82,193	1,12,095	79,154	95,448	127	528	2,912	16,119	1,12,095
	2	3,593	1,501	3,529	1,371	127	528	34	130	1,501
1850-51..	136	15,290	7,220	13,432	13,432	127	528	167	921	14,553
	1	80,979	1,10,553	77,958	93,930	121	481	5	53	2,553
	2	3,485	1,437	3,451	1,328	121	481	2,900	14,923	1,09,334
1851-52..	136	7,470	15,329	7,301	14,404	121	481	34	129	1,457
	1	2,312	733	1,264	1,531	121	481	169	925	14,529
	2	1,269	1,814	1,912	79,449	121	481	5	53	1,589
	3	82,482	1,1814	96,220	96,220	121	479	2,932	15,203	1,1,902
	4	3,399	1,513	3,365	3,364	121	479	34	129	1,513
	5	15,425	259	7,320	14,240	121	479	168	926	1,516
	6	1,527	301	3,106	3,106	121	479	58	58	2,614

1,588	1,09,315	5,516	47,556	5,516	42,020	1,49,747
3,150	1,00,903	47,016	7,423	39,594	1,44,497	
2,408	94,244	47,128	7,524	39,604	1,33,848	
2,345	84,322	47,069	11,281	35,788	1,20,110	
5	1,608	984	60	924	2,532	
2,251	94,860	46,987	6,128	40,859	35,719	
5	1,600	984	984	984	2,392	
2,204	74,410	47,052	9,764	37,268	1,11,678	
5	914	984	984	984	1,898	
22,249	97,964	85,634	43,185	46,405	2,10,925	
17	4,669	1,132	1,623	984	1,26,676	
890	94,134	1,02,449	43,181	45,980	9,569	
18,828	2,254	4,643	1,102	1,685	1,9630	
631	2,064	1,16,190	95,793	43,186	1,47,900	
41,002	2,064	4,643	750	1,685	2,07,128	
870	2,004	1,16,296	65,358	43,189	2,11,678	
41,434	2,004	4,690	1,252	1,685	2,11,678	
1,094	2,515	1,16,332	1,01,442	43,199	2,11,678	
39,960	2,515	4,690	1,450	1,685	2,11,678	
1,372	2,884	8,359	14,843	3,617	2,11,678	
41,423	2,153	1,16,991	62,954	43,161	2,11,678	
1,628	1,31	4,690	644	1,685	2,11,678	
402	1,16,707	8,359	15,083	3,617	2,11,678	
39,262	2,243	4,690	1,228	1,685	2,11,678	
1,402	35	8,359	15,382	3,617	2,11,678	
508	124	1,25,551	1,07,417	43,144	2,11,678	
47,587	2,159	4,690	1,025	1,685	2,11,678	
1,629	76	12,916	3,617	2,11,678	2,11,678	
1,034	122	8,359	1,06,004	43,151	2,11,678	
46,646	2,271	1,23,979	1,06,004	45,856	2,11,678	
1,825	1	4,643	793	1,685	3,241	
697	124	8,083	12,700	3,617	2,314	

## APPENDIX No. 2.

*List of Government Villages in the CHIKODEE TALOOKA to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 23rd paragraph of the Report.*

Class.	Name of Villages.	Class.	Name of Villages.
	1. Solapoor.		19. Jynuwar.
	2. Honeehullee.		20. Karudgee.
	3. Bar.		21. Barwar.
	4. Kurujgee.		22. Mangoor.
	5. Kunuglee.		23. Kodnee.
	6. Hurgapoor.		24. Jutral.
	7. Hudulgee.		25. Koorlee.
	8. Aloor.		26. Akol.
	9. Magnoor.		27. Sidnal.
	10. Gulutgee.		28. Hoonoorghee.
	11. Rajapoor.		29. Luknapoor.
	12. Benaree.		30. Pudleehal.
	13. Aree.		31. Boodeehal.
	14. Suwudulgee.		32. Akeewat.
	15. Hunchinal.		33. Taklee.
	16. Konguolee.		34. Bhoj.
	17. Sudulgee.		35. Nur-Hutturkee.
	18. Borgaum.		36. Tana-Hutturkee.

1st—Rupees 2.

1st—Rupees 2 (continued)

Class.	Name of Villages.	Class.	Name of Villages.
1st.—Rupees 2 ( <i>contd.</i> )	87. Chikalgood. 38. Pet Yenkunmurdee. 39. Gotoor. 40. Gawnal. 41. Kumutnoor.	17. Yeksumbeh. 18. Mudmukunhal. 19. Rukshee. 20. Seergaum. 21. Beneewar. 22. Mujtee. 23. Sidleehal. 24. Warree Sidleehal. 25. Mujlee. 26. Ramunkutee. 27. Yerguttee. 28. Heerkul. 29. Illoonoor. 30. Hunchinal. 31. Mulhulee. 32. Yernal. 33. Hosoor. 34. Mangaum. 35. Hospet. 36. Joonurhal. 37. Masteholee. 38. Goodugunhutee. 39. Gornal.	
2nd.—Rupees 1-12.	1. Konunkeree. 2. Bhyrapoor. 3. Shenkin Hosoor. 4. Shindoor Boojrook. 5. Rasing Khoord. 6. Gondeekoopee. 7. Hitnee. 8. Nagnoor. 9. Mutteewar. 10. Hudnal. 11. Bhatnagnoor. 12. Soolgaum. 13. Kusnal. 14. Na-Inglaj. 15. Gowhan. 16. Yernal.	2nd.—Rupees 1-12 ( <i>continued.</i> )	

Class.	Name of Villages.	Class.	Name of Villages.
2 <sup>nd</sup> .—Rupees 1-12 (contd.)	40. Jabapoor. 41. Ukeewat. 42. Borgul. 43. Kestee. 44. Hookeree.	3 <sup>rd</sup> .—Rupees 1-8 (continued.)	17. Koomtolee. 18. Beneehal. 19. Inglee. 20. Ghodgeree. 21. Nundeegoodkyatur. 22. Nagnoor. 23. Mungootee. 24. Ukulgoodkyatur. 25. Nagnoor. 26. Mooglee. 27. Hundeegood.
3 <sup>rd</sup> .—Rupees 1-8.	1. Huterwat. 2. Beedurhulee. 3. Wudurhal. 4. Khujeegowdunhuttee. 5. Mujurhutec. 6. Toruhuttee. 7. Jynapoor. 8. Khurowsee. 9. Chikodee. 10. Heerekodee. 11. Chinchnee. 12. Kotbagee. 13. Noginhal. 14. Jyangteehal. 15. Goodus. 16. Soltanpoor.	4 <sup>th</sup> .—Rupees 1-4.	1. Belumbee. 2. Hunchinal. 3. Doneewar. 4. Seerdhow. 5. Seerutee Khoord. 6. Seerutee Boojrook. 7. Pet Duddee. 8. Uldal. 9. Ramuwarree. 10. Selapoor.

## APPENDIX

*Villages in the 33 Villages of the PADSHAPOOR TALOOKA from 1818-19 to 1852-53;  
of the same for the 34 years*

## GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.

Dry Crop Land.	Remaining on account of					TOTAL.
	Rice Land.		Garden Land.			
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
6,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,369
6,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,867
7,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,507
8,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,451
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
8,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
8,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,009
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
8,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,155
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
8,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,857
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
9,990	.....	.....	8	18	.....	10,008
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
400	11	58	.....	.....	.....	458
10,421	.....	.....	8	18	.....	10,439
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
504	11	67	.....	.....	.....	571
9,639	.....	.....	8	18	.....	9,657
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
462	11	67	.....	.....	.....	529
10,435	.....	.....	8	18	.....	10,453
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
442	11	67	.....	.....	.....	509
10,931	.....	.....	8	18	.....	10,949

1838-39 ..	1	1	66	35	66	35	35
			176	129	176	114	114
			410	581	389	581	581
			141	125	141	105	105
1839-40 ..	20	1	6,666	10,002	1,464	6,568	8,530
			66	35	66	35	35
			176	129	176	109	109
			410	594	399	532	594
1840-41 ..	1	1	141	134	10	41	124
			155	140	155	124	124
			6,985	9,689	192	6,977	9,497
			66	35	66	35	35
1841-42 ..	20	1	176	129	176	129	129
			410	478	424	11	478
			135	140	140	140	140
			6,992	9,804	6,984	9,743	9,761
			66	35	66	35	35
1842-43 ..	20	1	179	136	179	136	136
			410	478	424	11	478
			135	136	135	128	128
			6,860	9,337	8	6,832	9,319
			66	35	66	35	35
1843-44 ..	20	1	191	138	191	138	138
			410	474	424	11	474
			152	142	152	142	142
			6,976	9,385	6	6,967	9,359
			66	35	66	35	35
1844-45 ..	20	1	192	138	192	138	138
			412	609	401	547	474
			149	139	149	139	139
			160	115	156	111	115
			7,019	9,354	7,010	9,331	9,351
			66	3	19	19	19
			192	138	138	138	138
			412	613	401	551	613

1844-45 ..	1	151	143	151	143	143
20 ..	1	173	111	170	107	111
7,117 ..	1	9,556	7,108	9,519	9,539	9,539
66 ..	1	25	25	25	25	25
1845-46 ..	1	199	138	192	138	138
412 ..	1	613	613	613	613	613
131 ..	1	193	193	193	193	193
187 ..	1	114	114	114	114	114
275 ..	1	210	210	210	210	210
20 ..	1	7,033	7,033	7,044	7,044	9,620
66 ..	1	30	30	30	30	9,620
192 ..	1	138	138	192	192	138
397 ..	1	591	591	529	529	591
155 ..	1	145	155	145	145	145
188 ..	1	114	185	110	110	114
205 ..	1	204	205	205	204	204
20 ..	1	10,333	7,499	10,333	10,333	10,333
66 ..	1	30	66	30	30	30
202 ..	1	142	202	142	142	142
307 ..	1	583	386	531	531	583
162 ..	1	150	162	150	162	160
202 ..	1	116	116	112	112	116
260 ..	1	231	239	231	231	231
6 ..	1	1,407	1,407	1,397	1,397	1,407
20 ..	1	12,054	8,208	12,034	12,034	12,054
66 ..	1	32	66	32	32	32
203 ..	1	142	203	142	142	142
415 ..	1	586	404	524	524	586
160 ..	1	148	160	193	193	148
204 ..	1	117	201	113	113	117
316 ..	1	246	316	246	246	246
1,466 ..	1	1,428	1,465	1,418	1,418	1,428
6 ..	1	127	816	816	816	816
20 ..	1	8,280	8,271	11,780	8,271	11,800
66 ..	1	32	66	32	32	32
1849-50 ..	50					

116	4	267	147	56	76	76	203
111	175	10,794	9,714	6,336	7,931	23,569	18,119
3,677	102	168	25	46	49	321	71
14	4	246	142	79	113	455	221
198	1	610	614	151	262	1,039	765
116	5	257	148	56	76	427	204
51	2	1	189	94	89	356	204
2,304	102	326	210	40	17	416	227
1	4	193	142	79	50	22,024	23,706
28	2	425	393	151	7,116	321	85
112	4	112	149	84	65	7,637	23,706
...	15	188	129	97	56	...	...
49	2	314	206	40	89	...	...
2,048	191	9,446	10,544	5,527	17	70	...
102	...	102	168	30	17	...	...
144	44	1,613	1,451	347	6,241	2,072	18,857
1,482	142	9,789	12,196	5,538	7,061	2,072	321
102	...	168	32	104	49	321	85
2	4	4	205	146	55	...	...
9	16	424	602	187	55	...	...
107	2	267	150	84	56	...	...
2	14	206	131	97	89	...	...
16	...	332	246	49	17	50	...
152	50	1,618	1,478	347	403	421	...
323	11	450	827	86	512	56	...
1,505	191	9,786	11,991	3,527	6,272	6,941	22,253
102	...	168	32	104	55	49	87



9	10	111	5	9	218	160	136	79	100	454
10	111	111	6	6	425	597	187	151	562	874
2	20	20	20	20	267	152	84	56	76	427
1	1	1	1	1	207	137	97	89	70	374
132	132	132	132	132	334	252	40	17	50	424
46	46	46	46	46	1,618	1,484	347	402	421	2,386
382	382	382	382	382	1,480	1,063	84	502	502	593
14	14	14	14	14	1,664	198	5,510	6,344	6,918	22,498
2	2	2	2	2	10,070	12,193	104	55	49	21,163
102	102	102	102	102	168	32	168	79	100	87
10	10	10	10	10	218	136	187	151	262	454
111	111	111	111	111	425	601	187	151	874	247
2	2	2	2	2	267	152	84	56	76	752
4	4	4	4	4	207	121	97	89	70	208
12	12	12	12	12	221	246	40	17	50	427
137	137	137	137	137	58	1,474	347	403	421	411
347	347	347	347	347	68	974	82	446	445	2,386
1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	314	10,117	12,983	5,507	6,323	592
102	102	102	102	102	...	1,68	104	55	6,918	1,419
3	3	3	3	3	15	219	182	136	99	321
10	10	10	10	10	14	425	600	187	151	454
111	111	111	111	111	7	267	153	84	262	263
2	2	2	2	2	62	207	179	97	76	874
20	20	20	20	20	2	322	244	40	89	427
139	139	139	139	139	95	1,627	1,510	347	70	209
343	343	343	343	343	66	485	1,009	82	445	374
1,619	1,619	1,619	1,619	1,619	190	10,000	12,631	5,463	6,329	419
102	102	102	102	102	...	168	104	55	49	235
3	3	3	3	3	5	219	171	136	79	403
10	10	10	10	10	15	425	600	187	151	450
107	107	107	107	107	5	267	155	84	262	250
2	2	2	2	2	22	207	139	97	76	751
20	20	20	20	20	1	297	214	40	89	427
133	133	133	133	133	70	1,613	1,485	347	70	228
354	354	354	354	354	56	504	1,108	403	18	419
7	7	7	7	7	56	504	70	450	18	2,387
										1,904
										1,558

*together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account*

		SURWU ENAM AND MAHAL JOODEE LAND.			GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS TOGETHER.	
on	Net Revenue for Collection.	Area.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 22, 16, 20, and 23.
20	21	22	23	24	25	
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
6,432	7,228	1	....	23,442	15,815	
31	49	....	....	321	65	
76	110	....	....	453	187	
153	262	....	....	1,009	703	
48	90	....	....	428	189	
89	71	....	....	363	221	
17	54	1	....	414	249	
403	420	3	....	2,385	1,886	
471	31	....	....	593	1,465	
6,314	7,077	4	....	22,687	17,428	
48	49	....	....	321	78	
79	108	....	....	453	233	
161	262	....	....	929	763	
55	78	....	....	427	206	
89	71	....	....	363	221	
17	54	1	....	414	249	
403	420	3	....	2,385	1,886	
471	31	....	....	593	1,465	

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,  
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

General Average	20	7,134	10,082	7,62	7,126	9,206	8	14	9,320
	1	66	34	...	66	34	...	...	34
	1	183	127	20	183	107	...	...	107
	1	407	549	2	396	487	11	60	547
	1	151	140	2	151	138	...	...	138
	1	193	115	...	190	111	...	3	115
	1	297	230	...	297	330	...	4	230
	6	1,378	1,421	...	1,467	1,411	...	11	1,421
	1	141	953	...	93	...	48	...	953
	20	7,69	10,929	8	7,760	10,901	...	9	20
	1	66	30	...	66	30	...	...	30
	1	203	149	...	203	149	...	...	149
	1	410	394	...	399	532	11	62	594
	1	156	146	...	156	146	...	...	146
	1	193	115	...	190	111	...	3	115
	1	297	230	...	230	1,411	...	4	230
	6	1,478	1,421	...	1,467	93	48	10	1,421
	1	953	...	...	953	...	...	...	953

## No. 3.

*the Extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land; t  
contained in the above period.*

GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND.		GOVERNMENT LAND, CULTIVATED AND WASTE.		JOODEE LAND.		
Area.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 and 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 and 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions all account
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
3,356	62	10,490	9,382	5,724	6,773	341
102	....	168	34	104	31	....
24	4	207	111	136	78	2
153	3	560	550	187	154	1
113	3	264	141	74	49	1
3	17	196	132	96	89	....
23	1	320	231	40	17	....
149	59	1,618	1,480	347	403	....
340	41	481	994	81	471	....
2,296	189	10,065	11,110	5,545	6,816	2
102	....	168	30	104	48	....
6	5	209	154	136	79	....
70	8	480	602	187	161	....
111	5	267	151	82	55	....
3	17	196	132	96	89	....
23	1	320	231	40	17	....
140	59	1,618	1,480	347	403	....
340	41	481	994	81	471	....

## APPENDIX No. 4.

*LIST of Government Villages of the UNKULGEE MAHAL and two Villages of the Mamlutdar's Division of the PADSHAPOOR TALOOKA to be assessed as specified in the Table at paragraph 25 of the Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st Class rate Rs. 2.	1. Unkulgee.	1st Class rate Rs. 2 (contd.)	19. Gudechholee.
	2. Uktungurhal.		20. Bunneebagee.
	3. Mudwal.		21. Chundun Hosoor.
	4. Urbhaweedawulhutee.		
	5. Sooldhal.		
	6. Godukkoondurgee.		
	7. Yudulgoond.		
	8. Mullapoor.		
	9. Koondurgee.		
	10. Bogurnal.		
	11. Goomchinmurdee.		
	12. Kurgoopee.		
	13. Moosulmurree.		
	14. Yellapoor.		
	15. Aloor.		
	16. Dasunhutee.		
	17. Rostoompoor.		
	18. Segeechulee.		
		2nd Class rate Rs. 1-12.	1. Rungudholee.
			2. Puregootee.
			3. Rajunkutee.
			4. Wotmurroo-oof Kubla-poor.
			5. Godchinmulkee.
			6. Huttée Aloor.
			7. Mawnoor.
			8. Ushtugee.
		3rd Class rate Rs. 1-8.	1. Punjunhutec.
			2. Benchinmurdee.



Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
4th Class rate Rs. 1-4.			1st Class 21 villages.
	1. Kenchinhutee.	2nd	„ 8 „
	2. Kublapoeroof.	3rd	„ 2 „
	3. Burmenhutee.	4th	„ 2 „
		Total..	33 „

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,  
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.



सरकारी नियन्त्रण

## APPENDIX

40 *Villages of the Kittoor MAHAL of the BEEDEE TALOOKA from 1826-27 to account of the same for the 27 years*

## GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.

y-Crop Land.	Remaining on account of—					TOTAL.
	7	8	Rice Land.	Garden Land.	12	
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
3	2,667	7,960	32,081	9	....	34,748
3	3,356	7,881	32,012	9	....	35,368
3	3,229	8,067	32,697	9	....	35,926
1	3,270	8,019	30,663	10	....	33,933
3	3,163	7,802	27,532	10	....	30,695
3	3,158	7,706	28,055	10	....	31,213
9	3,030	7,688	23,656	9	....	26,686
5	3,319	7,518	25,845	9	....	29,164
5	3,501	7,490	26,362	9	....	29,863
9	3,651	7,470	26,243	10	....	29,894
3	3,867	7,189	25,707	9	....	29,574
3	4,359	7,304	27,679	10	....	32,038
3	4,828	7,605	26,507	9	....	31,335
2	4,810	7,698	29,264	9	....	34,074
3	4,947	7,697	30,360	362	661	35,968
3	4,755	7,786	30,115	363	664	35,534
8	4,986	7,783	31,018	361	664	36,668
1	5,325	7,792	31,437	362	664	37,426
3	5,440	7,719	30,741	361	664	36,845
0	4,444	7,223	27,690	362	664	32,798
6	4,859	7,308	28,034	361	930	33,823
4	5,433	7,884	30,675	362	930	37,038
6	5,887	8,137	32,337	363	930	39,154
3	6,177	8,099	32,344	362	930	39,451
3	6,408	7,985	31,311	362	930	38,649
1	6,133	7,944	31,113	362	930	38,176
8	6,163	8,089	31,558	355	930	38,651
2	4,487	7,737	29,372	179	389	34,248
3	5,627	7,824	30,724	361	850	37,201

102	35	104	25	25	49	321	60
16	80	136	78	78	113	454	158
207	569	187	151	151	262	23,903	720
3,562	10,903	9,562	5,811	7,009	6,114	24,371	24,371
102	168	35	104	25	25	321	66
16	205	53	136	78	71	454	129
211	608	436	187	151	146	1,057	582
3,984	10,773	6,540	5,801	7,021	5,004	14,212	14,212
102	168	35	104	25	25	2,668	2,668
16	205	75	136	78	62	321	60
202	608	483	187	151	135	454	137
3,901	10,566	7,996	5,797	6,904	241	1,057	618
102	168	35	104	25	25	2,668	2,668
36	205	68	136	78	78	23,913	23,913
206	608	507	187	151	137	321	60
4,499	10,754	8,891	5,796	6,915	14	454	454
102	168	35	104	25	25	1,057	1,057
48	205	102	136	78	78	644	644
206	608	466	187	151	135	23,913	23,913
5,168	10,751	7,989	5,780	6,795	517	2,668	2,668
102	168	35	104	25	25	321	60
61	205	102	136	78	78	454	454
206	608	578	187	151	135	1,057	1,057
4,914	10,784	6,846	5,768	6,647	456	23,931	23,931
102	168	35	104	25	25	321	60
57	202	68	136	78	7	451	139
202	608	522	187	151	135	1,057	673
119	260	125	62	40	40	427	165
4,563	10,784	8,752	5,769	6,649	118	23,932	23,932
102	168	35	104	25	25	321	60
27	203	114	136	78	78	451	192
198	608	595	187	151	135	1,057	746
119	260	121	62	40	38	427	159
4,411	10,790	8,945	5,788	6,685	152	23,931	23,931

No. 5.

1852-53 ; the Extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of A contained in the above period.

GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND.		GOVERNMENT LAND, CULTIVATED AND WASTE.			JOODEE LAND.		
Area.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remission on all account	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,969	97	36,596	34,845	4,620	5,740	281	
17,097	86	36,926	35,454	4,620	5,641	315	
17,215	109	37,091	36,035	4,621	5,602	265	
17,446	125	37,129	34,058	4,622	5,615	468	
17,782	135	37,252	30,830	4,622	5,620	618	
17,914	149	37,223	31,362	4,621	5,621	390	
17,434	171	37,050	26,857	4,622	5,582	1,717	
17,716	307	37,218	29,471	4,583	5,302	509	
17,642	305	37,346	30,168	4,583	5,230	519	
18,147	361	37,946	30,255	4,573	5,274	572	
17,866	371	37,514	29,945	4,562	5,246	446	
16,981	354	37,605	32,392	4,562	5,245	424	
15,772	347	37,676	31,682	4,562	5,258	441	
15,863	351	37,792	34,425	4,562	5,256	344	
15,204	364	37,853	36,332	4,563	5,219	349	
15,172	417	37,836	35,951	4,563	5,210	482	
15,218	446	37,920	37,114	4,562	5,212	287	
15,729	486	37,984	37,912	4,562	5,191	238	
16,017	406	38,100	37,251	4,563	5,182	411	
17,551	667	38,166	33,465	4,523	5,002	294	
14,253	983	35,788	34,806	4,522	4,966	238	
14,981	3,016	38,341	40,054	4,523	4,965	231	
13,820	2,665	38,436	41,819	4,522	4,970	219	
13,673	2,382	38,727	41,833	4,517	4,969	219	
12,035	2,076	37,085	40,725	4,518	4,970	219	
12,655	2,676	37,152	40,852	4,517	4,880	161	
12,290	1,890	37,302	40,541	4,517	4,871	171	
15,942	805	37,520	35,053	4,567	5,253	401	
14,300	1,725	37,708	38,926	4,528	4,997	241	

6,369	1,123	6,177	12,546
6,867	1,75	6,042	13,099
7,507	486	6,788	14,395
8,451	626	6,471	14,922
42	15	15	57
8,703	7,121	6,610	15,313
42	17	17	59
11	7,14	337	14,827
4	17	17	59
11	78	22	139
83	71,36	796	14,506
8,166	25	25	60
35	78	11	152
4	85	67	24,589
1	8,858	428	60
4	50	26	121
10,515	6,040	25	20,491
6	10,014	7,105	3,459
102	168	87	23,879
57	35	71	321
207	219	71	60
3,485	608	6,706	454
11	458	23	143
102	10,546	7,018	1,057
51	12,450	7,324	607
4	168	78	20,814
219	35	78	23,902
71	104	25	321
608	136	25	60
1	571	49	454
10,564	9,658	49	149
1	6,036	49	149
102	168	78	720
51	35	78	25,348
207	205	25	321
51	65	25	60
207	205	78	454
3,400	608	151	143
1	10,454	151	680
102	608	187	1,057
27	329	24	23,902
4	10,902	6,997	321
207	168	25	60
3,518	206	25	454
13	71	78	149
10,903	135	151	660
10,902	509	187	1,057
10,903	10,962	5,811	23,902
13	10,962	7,009	3160
13	5,811	363	23,903
		6,646	45
		7,189	20,768

## APPENDIX No. 6.

*List of Government Villages in the KIRTOOR MAHAL of the BEEDEE TALOOKA to be assessed as specified in the Table after paragraph 64 of the Report.*

Class.	Names of Villages.	Class.	Names of Villages.
1st Class rate Rs. 1-10.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awradee.</li> <li>Oogukod.</li> <li>Kittoor.</li> <li>Umbrapoort.</li> <li>Veerapoort.</li> <li>Kookurolee.</li> </ol>	2nd Class rate Rs. 1-6 (contd.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dewur Segeehulee.</li> <li>Margunkop.</li> <li>Algunkop.</li> <li>Kyarkop.</li> <li>Tulwarkop.</li> <li>Jeknoor.</li> <li>Gareekop.</li> <li>Gujputee.</li> <li>Eetgee.</li> <li>Huteeholce.</li> </ol>
2nd Class rate Rs. 1-6.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Umurgutee.</li> <li>Dombieekop.</li> <li>Pursuhutee.</li> <li>Kenchlarkop.</li> <li>Sewnoor.</li> <li>Demuttee.</li> <li>Honapoort.</li> <li>Murreegeree.</li> <li>Neechunkeec.</li> <li>Bussapoort.</li> <li>Temapoort.</li> <li>Segechulec.</li> <li>Gireeyal.</li> <li>Chunapoort.</li> <li>Mullapoort.</li> <li>Burus.</li> <li>Dasteekop.</li> </ol>	3rd Class rate Rs. 1-2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tegoor.</li> <li>Tegrolee.</li> <li>Bussukod.</li> <li>Bachunkerec.</li> <li>Degaum.</li> <li>Byloor.</li> <li>Degulwullee.</li> </ol>
			<p>1st Class 6 villages.      2nd " 27 "      3rd " 7 "      —      Total .. 40 "      —</p>

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,  
 Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

1830-31	..	1	1	66	35	65	35	35
		1	1	189	128	184	76	76
		20	401	7,341	11,379	5,569	396	569
1831-32	..	1	1	66	35	1,830	7,332	9,549
		1	189	189	128	74	66	35
		397	436	10,260	3,733	388	54	54
1832-33	..	1	1	66	35	6,781	385	436
		1	189	128	58	70	9	33
		406	483	..	..	434	51	70
1833-34	..	1	1	66	35	6,857	7,977	483
		1	169	117	53	66	35	35
		402	507	..	..	7,977	6,516	7,995
1834-35	..	1	1	66	35	10,333	2,338	8,878
		1	169	117	53	66	35	35
		402	507	..	..	6,857	6,527	8,878
1835-36	..	1	1	66	35	9,670	792	9,549
		1	157	110	12	6,247	8,860	9,549
		402	466	..	..	8,860	507	9,549
1836-37	..	1	1	5,583	8,891	8,915	5,575	35
		1	66	35	..	..	7,958	35
		1	144	103	7	66	35	35
		402	578	..	..	7,958	466	466
1837-38	..	1	1	5,870	9,212	2,379	5,862	9,98
		20	66	35	..	..	6,815	466
		1	145	105	..	66	35	466
		1	406	590	..	68	35	466
1838-39	..	1	141	141	125	141	11	9,98
		20	6,221	9,487	748	6,213	8,721	578
		1	66	35	..	66	35	578
		1	176	129	19	176	110	6,833
		1	410	595	..	399	532	35
		1	141	125	4	141	11	6,833
		20	6,379	9,716	784	6,371	8,914	6,444
		46	..	..	..	..	..	..

*STATEMENT showing the Number of Government*

YEARS.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.		
					1	2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Ac	
1818-19 ....	20	....	7,499	1,130	.	
1819-20 ....	20	....	7,185	318	.	
1820-21 ....	20	....	7,888	381	.	
1821-22 .. }	20	....	8,722	271	.	
	1	....	42	....	.	
1822-23 .. }	20	....	9,161	458	.	
	1	....	42	....	.	
1823-24 .. }	20	....	9,333	1,324	.	
	1	....	42	....	.	
	1	....	79	....	.	
1824-25 .. }	20	....	9,479	1,324	.	
	1	....	35	....	.	
	1	....	86	5	.	
1825-26 .. }	20	....	9,923	1,066	.	
	1	....	35	....	.	
	1	....	86	40	.	
1826-27 .. }	20	7,097	11,093	1,085	7,	
	1	66	35	....	.	
	1	162	113	52	.	
	1	401	458	....	.	
1827-28 .. }	20	7,061	11,140	701	7,	
	1	66	35	....	.	
	1	168	118	51	.	
	1	401	571	....	.	
1828-29 .. }	20	7,164	11,275	1,618	7,	
	1	66	35	....	.	
	1	155	106	45	.	
	1	401	529	....	.	
1829-30 .. }	20	7,412	11,609	1,156	7,	
	1	66	35	....	.	
	1	179	121	54	.	
	1	401	509	....	.	
1830-31 ....	20	7,385	11,500	551	7.	

No. 760 of 1857.

From G. B. SETON KARR, Esq.,  
Collector of Belgaum,

To H. W. REEVES, Esq.,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D., Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose for submission to Government a letter from Captain W. C. Anderson, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey Southern Maratha Country, to my address, No. 180, dated 12th ultimo, on the revised assessment which has been introduced into the undermentioned parts of the Belgaum collectorate :—

1. The Chikodee talooka.
2. The Unkulgee division of the Padshapoort talooka, with two villages of the Mamlutdar's division.
3. The Kittoor division of the Bedee talooka.

2. In the first of these (Chikodee) new rates were required, not on account of the general poverty and depression of the ryots, for they were not badly off, but on account of the inequality of the assessment, and of the severity with which it bore on the better sort of land and on garden cultivation. The effect of equalising the assessment has of necessity entailed a considerable loss of revenue. But in my humble opinion nothing less would have sufficed to stay the decrease of cultivation, and I support Captain Anderson in saying that no unnecessary sacrifice of public revenue has been made. The district which is almost exclusively agricultural, is now in a decidedly prosperous state. It is well provided with markets and dépôts for trade, and tolerably well with roads. The mass of the people seem to me to be contented.

3. In the Unkulgee division of the Padshapoort talooka (with two villages of the Mamlutdar's division) the new rates have not been attended with loss of revenue. The extent of cultivation had never fluctuated very much, and with regard to soil, climate, and markets, and in circumstances generally, the inhabitants are well off.

*STATEMENT showing the Number of Government*

YEARS.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.		
					1	2
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Ac
1818-19 ....	20	....	7,499	1,130		.
1819-20 ....	20	....	7,185	318		.
1820-21 ....	20	....	7,888	381		.
1821-22 .. }	20	....	8,722	271		.
	1	....	42	....		.
1822-23 .. }	20	....	9,161	458		.
	1	....	42	....		.
1823-24 .. }	20	....	9,333	1,324		.
	1	....	42	....		.
	1	....	79	....		.
1824-25 .. }	20	....	9,479	1,324		.
	1	....	35	....		.
	1	....	86	5		.
1825-26 .. }	20	....	9,923	1,066		.
	1	....	35	....		.
	1	....	86	40		.
	20	7,097	11,093	1,085		7,0
1826-27 .. }	1	66	35	....		.
	1	162	113	52		1
	1	401	458	....		.
	20	7,061	11,140	701		7,0
1827-28 .. }	1	66	35	....		.
	1	168	118	51		1
	1	401	571	....		.
	20	7,164	11,275	1,618		7,1
1828-29 .. }	1	66	35	....		.
	1	155	106	45		1
	1	401	529	....		.
	20	7,412	11,609	1,156		7,4
1829-30 .. }	1	66	35	....		.
	1	179	121	54		1
	1	401	509	....		3
1830-31 ....	20	7,385	11,500	551		7,3

## APPENDIX

*Villages in the 33 Villages of the PADSHAPOOR TALOOKA from 1818-19 to 1852-53 ;  
of the same for the 34 years*

## GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.

Remaining on account of						TOTAL.
Dry Crop Land.	Rice Land.		Garden Land.			
3	7	8	9	10	11	12
res	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
...	6,369	....	....	....	....	6,369
...	6,867	....	....	....	....	6,867
...	7,507	....	....	....	....	7,507
...	8,451	....	....	....	....	8,451
...	42	....	....	....	....	42
...	8,703	....	....	....	....	8,703
...	42	....	....	....	....	42
...	8,009	....	....	....	....	8,009
...	42	....	....	....	....	42
...	79	....	....	....	....	79
...	8,155	....	....	....	....	8,155
...	35	....	....	....	....	35
...	81	....	....	....	....	81
...	8,857	....	....	....	....	8,857
...	35	....	....	....	....	35
...	46	....	....	....	....	46
289	9,990	....	....	8	18	10,008
66	35	....	....	....	....	35
62	61	....	....	....	....	61
490	400	11	58	....	....	458
1053	10,421	....	....	8	18	10,439
66	35	....	....	....	....	35
68	67	....	....	....	....	67
390	504	11	67	....	....	571
56	9,639	....	....	8	18	9,657
66	35	....	....	....	....	35
55	61	....	....	....	....	61
490	462	11	67	....	....	529
04	10,435	....	....	8	18	10,453
66	35	....	....	....	....	35
79	67	....	....	....	....	67
90	442	11	67	....	....	509
77	10,931	....	....	8	18	10,949

4. In the Kittoor division of the Bedee talooka the new survey rates have produced a large increase of cultivation, with corresponding benefit to the revenue. This populous district is in a flourishing condition.

5. Captain Anderson's enclosed report is so clear that I have not thought it necessary to occupy your time with any lengthened remarks upon it. I concur with Captain Anderson in recommending that the rates which have been introduced should be sanctioned for the usual period of thirty years.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. B. SETON KARR,

Collector.

*Belgaum, Collector's Office, 23rd June 1857.*

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*EXTRACT (paragraphs 8 to 21) of a Letter from the SUPERINTENDENT REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT, S. M. C., No. 273 of 18th August 1857, to the address of the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.*

PARAGRAPH 8. Having disposed of the minor points alluded to in your letter, I now come to the reduction of assessment in the villages of the 1st class alluded to by you in the 2nd paragraph of your letter under reply. When writing the settlement report of Chikodee I had not seen the remarks contained in paragraphs 8 and 11 of the Government Resolution No. 2228 of 1857. I should have otherwise entered at greater length than I did into the question of the reduction of assessment in the group of villages alluded to. I merely showed in paragraphs 28 and 29 of my report how excessively high the existing rates were, believing that in so doing I was showing in the simplest form the necessity which existed for reduction.

9. In fixing rates of assessment "the permanent distinctions of climate, markets, and husbandry" are indicated as the chief points to be attended to; the assessment is fixed according to what land is considered fairly capable of bearing. We should not think of raising or lowering our standard of assessment in districts beyond a doubt similarly situated as regards markets and productiveness merely because the

old assessment was high or low ; the high rates of the one would be lowered, and the low of the other raised ; were this not done, one of the main objects of the settlement—the uniform proportioning of the assessment to the intrinsic and extrinsic capabilities of the district—would be lost sight of. A maximum rate of Rs. 2 is the highest that has been anywhere imposed on dry land up to 1854, except in the north of the Sumpgaum talooka (where Rs. 2-4 was adopted), where an excellent climate and proximity to Belgaum—a great market town for all sorts of fodder—render the returns from the straw almost as remunerative as those from the grain itself. Except in absence of proximity to a very great market, the lands of the villages of the first class of Chikodee do not probably materially differ from the best parts of the Sumpgaum talooka. The best part of the Dharwar talooka, which, to say the least, certainly does not possess smaller advantages either of climate or proximity to markets than the best of Chikodee, was assessed by Captain Wingate at Rs. 2 only.

10. A rate of Rs. 2 per acre is, it is capable of being shown, as much as the best dry-crop land is capable of paying in the shape of taxation, except under the special circumstances of immediate proximity to very great markets, which is not the case with the villages of Chikodee in question.

11. The true rent may be estimated at 33 per cent. of the gross produce in land of fair quality. Government do not profess to desire to appropriate, in the shape of taxation, more than from 50 to 80 per cent. of the true rent, or on an average about

Paragraph 17, at page 4 of Appendix to Joint Report. 20 per cent. of the gross produce ; so that land assessed at Rs. 2 per acre must give an average return of Rs. 10\* per acre, or the assessment becomes heavier than is desired to be imposed. It is very difficult to say what is the average return of any particular crop, but I think it will be admitted by any one at all conversant with the agriculture of this country that a return of Rs. 10 per acre on even the best unirrigated land is rarely averaged in a series of years, except under extraordinarily advantageous circumstances, both of climate and markets.

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\* This refers of course to the time at which the above was written (1857) and previous times ; prices have since most materially changed.

12. It may be well to analyse the fluctuations of the revenue of these 41 villages in back years, and compare the past realisations with the old and new assessment in the year of settlement. From 1833-34 to 1839-40 inclusive, the collections *averaged* Rs. 65,958 per annum; Rs. 75,345 being the highest and Rs. 50,188 the lowest amount collected in any of those seven years. In 1844-45 the occupied land amounted to 32,392 acres; gross assessment thereon Rs. 74,045; realisations Rs. 73,961. The approach of the survey then began to be noised abroad, and the good unoccupied land was gradually taken up. The following statement gives a comparative view of the cultivation and revenue of 1844-45 and of that according to the old rates in 1853-54:—

YEARS.	Land Occupied.	Old Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1844-45 .....	32,399	74,045	2 4 7
Year of Settlement 1853-54 .....	35,611	87,560	2 7 4
Unoccupied waste in 1844-45.....	3,212	13,515	4 3 4

13. The occupation of the above heavily assessed waste land (3,212 acres), bearing an average rate per acre of Rs. 4-3-4, is evidently due to the approach of the survey, and the realisations therefrom should not be looked upon as a portion of the former revenue sacrificed by the introduction of the new rates, but to the extent of three-fourths at any rate as a fine voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the cultivators in order to secure the land in anticipation of the revised rates.

14. In these 41 villages moreover there is much of the bhagayut very heavily assessed under the old rates, besides much recorded and assessed as bhagayut which, from the wells and paths having fallen to ruin, is now entered as "dry-crop." This the returns show to be the case with 386 acres of the 2,019 acres entered in the old accounts as bhagayut. In 12 villages of the 41 the old bhagayut rate on the Government land only averaged Rs. 6-13-5 per acre; the highest average

*Alienated Land ; together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on*

SURWU ENAM AND MAHAL JOODEE LAND.				GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS TOGETHER.	
Net Revenue for Collections.	Area.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu' Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 23.
20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.
5,459	10,096	....	....	51,312	40,304
5,326	9,909	....	....	51,455	40,780
5,337	9,861	....	....	51,573	41,372
5,147	9,792	....	....	51,543	39,205
5,002	9,623	....	....	51,497	35,832
5,231	9,626	....	....	51,470	36,593
3,865	9,786	....	400	51,458	31,122
4,793	9,674	....	400	51,475	34,664
4,711	9,816	....	400	51,745	35,279
4,702	9,980	....	400	52,499	35,357
4,800	9,765	....	400	51,841	35,145
4,821	9,677	....	400	51,844	37,613
4,817	9,598	....	400	51,836	36,899
4,912	9,497	....	400	51,851	39,737
4,870	9,371	....	400	51,787	41,602
4,728	9,352	....	400	51,751	41,079
4,925	9,274	....	400	51,756	42,439
4,953	9,248	....	400	51,794	43,265
4,771	9,165	....	400	51,828	42,422
4,707	9,098	....	400	51,787	38,572
4,728	9,030	....	400	49,340	39,934
4,727	8,913	....	400	51,777	45,181
4,751	8,864	....	400	51,822	46,970
4,750	8,837	....	400	52,081	46,983
4,751	8,786	....	400	50,389	45,876
4,719	8,725	....	400	50,394	45,971
4,697	8,543	....	400	50,362	45,638
4,852	9,404	....	311	51,491	40,216
4,755	8,921	....	400	51,157	44,081

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,  
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

*STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the*

YEARS.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	C
					Dr
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1826-27....	40	19,627	37,006	2,258	11,658
1827-28....	....	19,829	36,821	1,453	11,939
1828-29....	....	19,876	36,493	567	11,800
1829-30....	....	19,683	36,053	2,120	11,65-
1830-31....	....	19,470	34,479	3,784	11,658
1831-32....	....	19,309	33,863	2,650	11,598
1832-33....	....	19,616	33,677	6,991	11,919
1833-34....	....	19,502	34,416	5,252	11,978
1834-35....	....	19,704	34,213	4,350	12,208
1835-36....	....	19,799	33,559	3,665	12,318
1836-37....	....	19,648	32,361	2,787	12,458
1837-38....	....	20,624	33,103	1,065	13,318
1838-39....	....	21,904	35,710	4,375	14,298
1839-40....	....	21,929	35,662	1,588	14,228
1840-41....	....	22,649	36,880	912	14,598
1841-42....	....	22,664	37,219	1,685	14,518
1842-43....	....	22,702	37,300	632	14,558
1843-44....	....	22,255	37,698	272	14,108
1844-45....	....	22,083	36,986	141	14,008
1845-46....	....	20,615	32,870	72	13,038
1846-47....	....	21,535	33,828	....	13,808
1847-48....	....	23,360	37,038	....	15,118
1848-49....	....	24,616	39,154	....	16,118
1849-50....	....	25,054	39,518	67	16,598
1850-51....	....	25,050	38,649	....	16,708
1851-52....	....	24,497	38,176	....	16,198
1852-53....	....	25,012	38,682	31	16,568
Average for 27 years .....	40	21,578	35,978	1,730	13,668
Average for 10 years .....	40	23,408	37,259	58	15,228

rate in any village of these being Rs. 11-5-4 and the lowest Rs. 6-3-3. In the entire 41 villages of the 1st class the old bhagayut rates on the Government land give a total of Rs. 11,504, or an average rate of Rs. 5-12 per acre. The new bhagayut rate gives a total sum of Rs. 6,320, or an average rate of Rs. 3-13-11, which is by no means a low rate when it is considered that a small proportion only is capable of yearly producing the more valuable crops. In the bhagayut land alone of the villages of the 1st class the reduction of assessment amounts to Rs. 5,184—a reduction which beyond all doubt was urgently called for.

15. It may be asked how these villages have hitherto paid the extraordinarily high rate of assessment we find to have prevailed, as shown in paragraph 28 of the settlement report.

16. In the first place the old assessment instead of constituting a tax to the extent of about two-thirds of the true rent, included the entire rent, and in some cases a considerable portion of the legitimate profits of agriculture; for instance in the case of the last village of those mentioned at paragraph 28 (Hoonoorgee), the average old dry-crop assessment of which is Rs. 3-6-10.

17. *Secondly.* The proportion of Inam to Government land in the villages of the 1st class is extraordinarily great, being as follows:—

	Acres.	Assessment.
Inams .....	51,677 .....	66,642
Government.....	41,786 .....	53,113

A cultivator holding part of his land as Inam, or making his own terms with an Inamdar, could easily manage to pay a very heavy assessment on his Government land. It may be said that if Inam land was sublet at lower rates than those prevailing in Government land, the latter would be thrown up; but the supply of land is limited. To cultivate is not a matter of choice but of necessity to the ryot, and he will cling with the most extreme tenacity to the lands which have come down to him from his fathers so long as a bare subsistence for himself, family, and cattle can be wrung therefrom.

18. The unusually great proportion of Inam land in the villages of the 1st class suggests the idea that encroachment, to a considerable

extent, on the Government lands has taken place ; this would at once account for the most unusually high old rates which we find prevailing in the residuary Government land, for an encroachment on Government land would not be accompanied by any deduction of assessment on the residue, the average rate of which would consequently be materially enhanced.

19. As regards your question regarding the superior black soils of the Krishna and Hurunkashee rivers, I would refer you to rule 8 at page 106 of our printed rules, from which you will see that it is possible, though apparently somewhat anomalous, for the maximum assessment to be exceeded on these lands. The maximum classer's dry-crop rate is 16 annas, which bears the "maximum rate" of assessment ; but the classer's rate of such lands may attain to 20 annas, which at a maximum rate of Rs. 2 would give Rs. 2-8 as the assessment. Annas 18 classer's rate is doubtless to be met with occasionally in such lands, rarely or ever 20 annas, which represents the best imaginable land joined to the greatest possible amount of benefit from the deposit of silt and watering from the inundation of the river.

20. From the cultivation of the lands on the banks of rivers subject to inundation great returns are frequently obtained. There is, however, considerable risk which must not be lost sight of :—the time of the occurrence of the floods is by no means certain ; when seasonable the benefit is doubtless great ; when unseasonable the crop is submerged and destroyed.

21. With reference to the general question contained in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, I would state that I have no doubt regarding the necessity for the reduction of the assessment introduced into the villages of class 1, which could not be avoided if the general principles which have hitherto guided the revision of assessment were to be still adhered to, namely, a uniform proportioning the assessment to the capabilities of a district, keeping in view the rates of assessment introduced and successfully working in other districts similarly circumstanced.

(True extract)

J. D. INVERARITY,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 3331 of 1857.

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

From J. D. INVERARITY, Esq.,  
 Revenue Commissioner S. D.,

To H. YOUNG, Esq.,  
 Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letters from No. 760, dated 23rd June 1857. the Collector of Belgaum and the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C., the latter containing a No. 180, dated 12th May 1857. detailed report of the results of the revised assessment introduced at the revenue settlement for 1853-54, under sanction of the Government Resolution No. 1776, dated 8th April 1854, into the talooka of Chikodee, the Ankulgee sub-division, and two villages (Chuudun Hoosoor and Ashtugee) of the Padshapoort talooka, and the Kittoor sub-division of the Bedee talooka, of the Belgaum collectorate.

2. The Chikodee talooka is shown to comprise 208 villages, of which 67 are alienated. The revision of assessment extends to the remaining 141 villages, which are reported by Captain Anderson (paragraph 9) to cover a space of 534 square miles, and to possess a population of 117,768 souls, or 221 to the square mile.

3. The measurement of these villages commenced in 1849-50, was completed in 1852-53, and extended over 26,894 fields, containing 284,168 arable acres. The accuracy of this operation may be judged from the fact that the total average error discovered in testing the work in 123 of these villages amounted only to  $23\frac{1}{2}$  goontas, or little more than half an acre per cent., and the utmost limit of inaccuracy which is admitted in the joint report of 2nd August 1847 not to affect the utility of the operation for revenue purposes (viz. 5 per cent.), was found to occur only in 19 of the 1,728 fields, the measurement of which was tested.

4. The classification of the Chikodee talooka was commenced in 1852 and was completed in the year following. The test of 1,495 fields containing 16,105 acres in 134 villages, gave an average error of  $8\frac{1}{4}$  pies per field--a satisfactory test of the general accuracy of the work.

5. Captain Anderson divides the villages of this talooka into seven classes, and to each group, according to their relative advantages, assigns a maximum dry-crop assessment ranging from Rs. 2 to 12 annas an acre, the highest bhagayut rate of assessment being Rs. 6 per acre.

6. My predecessor, Mr. Reeves, observing that thus a large reduction of assessment (somewhat more than one-third) was made in the first class villages, requested Captain Anderson to state, with

To the effect that a too sudden reduction of assessment is to be avoided.

reference to the remarks in the Government Resolution of 7th May 1857, No. 2223, whether such reduction was urgently called for, and warranted by a consideration of all circumstances. Captain Anderson in his reply adhered to the settlement he proposed, giving excellent reasons for doing so, and I am of opinion that whatever doubts

No. 273, dated 18th August 1857, extracts from which are herewith submitted.

may have arisen as to the scale of classification in these villages having been pitched too low, there are no grounds for interfering with Captain Anderson's rates so long as we have his assertion that the old assessment on dry-crop lands was ruinously high, and that an absolute necessity existed for the reduction proposed, and so long as it is not shown that these villages possess special peculiarities of soil or enjoy a climate influencing in a remarkable degree the productive powers of that soil. And I am of this opinion notwithstanding that the result of Captain Anderson's revision lowers the collections below the averages of past years, leaving a very small margin for increase, and gives a full survey assessment of only Rs. 1,57,576, being about

Acres 41,310; assessment  
Rs. 12,379.

the average for the 18 years preceding 1844-45, when the state of the cultivation is described to have been uninfluenced by the approach of the survey.

7. The Ankulgee sub-division of Padshapoore consists of 36 agricultural villages and one peithi. Of these villages  $5\frac{1}{2}$  are alienated, but the revenues of the half village are managed by Government and paid to the alienee. The revision therefore extended to 31 villages of this sub-division and to two adjacent villages (Chundun Hosoor and Ashtugee) of the principal division of the talooka. These 33 villages are reported to comprise an area of 98 square miles, and to possess a population of 16,870 souls, or 172 to the square mile.

8. The measurement of these villages was carried on in 1851 and 1852, and extended over 2,491 fields containing 29,301 acres. The accuracy of the work may be seen from the average error in 29 of the 33 villages, which was  $37\frac{1}{2}$  goontas, or nearly one acre per cent. Out of 352 fields tested the discrepancy between the original measurement and test was only in a single instance 7 per cent., and, with this exception, there were in all only four errors above 2 per cent. The increased average error seems to have been due to the

Government Resolution No. 5540 of 1853. to the loss of the services of most experienced officers and subordinates transferred to other surveys.

9. The classification of these villages was conducted in 1853 and 1854. The test of 137 fields, containing 1,786 acres in 28 villages,

Captain Anderson's Report No. 212, dated 14th August 1855. gave an average error of  $10\frac{1}{4}$  pies per field — a somewhat high average, due probably to the ever-varying depths, at short distances, of the soil, and the consequent different estimates which classers and testing officers would arrive at from examination of different portions of such soil, the depth of which forms one of the principal items from its class, is deduced.

10. The old assessment of this sub-division is described as on the whole not excessive; and Captain Anderson groups the villages into four classes, assigning a maximum dry-crop assessment ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4. The maximum rate for rice land has been fixed at Rs. 9 for Ashtugee of the principal division of the talooka, and at Rs. 8 for the remaining 32 villages. The bhagayut rate averages Rs. 3-7-3 per acre, the extent of this cultivation being very trifling (174 acres), of which 130 are alienated.

11. The result of the revision exhibits an increase of cultivation and no falling off of revenue, which last is somewhat in excess of the average realisations for the 27 years preceding 1846-47. The arable waste amounted to a mere trifle, and the full survey assessment realisable by Government amounts to Rs. 24,828. The settlement of this district may, I consider, be deemed satisfactory.

12. The Kittoor sub-division of the Bedee talooka consists of 41 villages, of which one is alienated, and is said to contain an area of 85 square miles, and a population of 31,108 souls, or 366 to the square mile.

13. The measurement of the 40 Government villages, commenced in 1850-51, was completed in the following year. It extended over 4,617 fields, containing 47,610 acres. The accuracy of this operation is seen from the average error, which is only 20 goontas, or half an acre per cent.

14. The classification of Kittoor was executed in 1853-54. A test was taken in every village, and the average error amounted to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  pies per field—a somewhat high average, in all probability occasioned by the circumstances of the country already noted above in the 9th paragraph.

15. The villages of this sub-division are grouped by Captain Anderson into 3 classes, with maximum dry-crop rates ranging from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-2, a maximum rate of Rs. 8 for rice land, and a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8 for bhagayut land.

16. The result of these rates is in their second year (1855-56) an increased cultivation and a realisation of Rs. 45,213, which is a larger revenue than shown by any averages of former years. There remains still a margin of arable waste amounting to 3,700 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,645, so that the full survey assessment of the sub-division stands at Rs. 47,858, which is somewhat greater than the sub-division has ever yet been assessed at. This settlement may also, I consider, be deemed satisfactory.

17. The delay in the transmission of his report is accounted for by Captain Anderson in the 5th paragraph of his letter No. 75, of 8th April 1856, to the address of the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government. Nevertheless when, as in the present instance, a long period is allowed to elapse between the introduction of a settlement and the report thereon, the value of the latter, except for record, becomes much diminished. The time for comment or for suggestions is past, and little remains but to accept a settlement which may have been already in operation for two or three seasons.

18. The appended letter, No. 338, from Captain Anderson, describes the maps of these districts submitted by him to have been traced from the East India Company's map, guided and checked by his village maps. I fear that the preparation of maps is backward in the Southern Murathia Country Survey, and with reference to the Resolution of Government, No. 3318, dated 7th August 1855, I will request Captain Anderson to state the progress made in the completion of village and district maps up to this time. I consider it of the utmost importance that the full complement of these as well as of the field registers should be supplied as the survey proceeds, for in the words of the 33rd paragraph of the joint report, "while the village map affords the most minute information as to the position, size, and limits of fields, roads, water-courses, &c., comprised within the village limits, the district map may be made to exhibit with equal accuracy the relative positions and extent of villages, topographical features of the country, and a variety of other information calculated to be useful to the local revenue and judicial authorities. These maps do not add materially to the cost of the survey, and as their protraction leads inevitably to the detection of any serious errors in the measurements, they afford an important security against inaccuracies, and may be considered to be among the most valuable documents connected with our operations."

19. In conclusion, it only remains for me to submit that the sanction of Government be accorded to the following amounts of temporary compensation granted to village officers in lieu of direct levies abolished on the introduction of the revised assessment, to be paid to

them, pending the permanent settlement of their official remuneration :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chikodee—Patels and Naiks .....	882	0	0
Cooleurnees .....	849	0	0
 Total per annum for Chikodee . . . . .	<u>Rs. 1,731</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
 Ankulgee—Patels and Naiks .....	13	0	0
Cooleurnees .....	61	0	0
 Total per annum for Ankulgee . . . . .	<u>Rs. 74</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
 Kittoor—Patels and Naiks .....	132	12	0
Cooleurnees .....	165	8	0
 Total per annum for Kittoor . . . . .	<u>Rs. 298</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. D. INVERARITY,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,*  
12th November 1857.

No. 331.

From THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Dated 12th November 1857.*

Forwarding Captain Anderson's Report relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the entire talooka of Chikodee, the Unkulgee Mahalkurry's Division of the Padshapoore Talooka, and two villages of the Mamlatdar's Division and the entire Kittoor Mahalkurry's Division of the Bedee Talooka, and requesting confirmation thereto, as well as sanction to the payment of Rs. 2,103-4-0, temporary compensation to village officers in those districts, pending settlement of their official emoluments.

Resolved that the following letter be addressed :—

NO. 20 OF 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

To J. D. INVERARITY, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

SIR,—I have placed before the Right Honourable the Governor Talooka of Chikodee. in Council your letter No. 3331, dated the 12th November 1857, and its accompanying communications from the Collector of Belgaum and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in Unkulgee Mahalkurry's Division of the Padshapoore Talooka, and two villages (Chundun Hosoor and Ashtugee) of the Mamlutdar's Division of the Padshapoore Talooka. Kittoor Mahalkurry's Division of the Bedee Talooka. the Southern Murathia Country, the latter containing a report showing the working of the revised assessment introduced into the portions of the Belgaum collectorate mentioned in the margin.

2. In this report Captain Anderson assigns to the villages of the Chikodee talooka a maximum dry-crop assessment ranging from 2 rupees to 12 annas an acre, and a maximum bhagayut assessment of Rs. 6 per acre. In those of the Aukulgee sub-division of Padshapoore the dry-crop maximum ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4, while that for rice land has been fixed at Rs. 9 for the village of Ashtugee of the principal division of the talooka, and at Rs. 8 for the remaining 32 villages, and the maximum bhagayut rate averages Rs. 3-7-3 per acre. The maximum dry-crop rates for the villages of the Kittoor sub-division range from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-2, and those for rice and bhagayut land have been fixed at Rs. 8 and Rs. 4-8 respectively.

3. The low rates of assessment now introduced are shown to have been much called for, and to have been attended with beneficial results, both as regards the ryots and Government, inasmuch as cultivation has in consequence been extended much above the average of former years, and the revenue realisable by Government greatly increased.

4. Under these circumstances the Governor in Council has no hesitation, in compliance with the recommendation made by Captain Anderson and concurred in by the Collector of Belgaum, in guaran-

teeing that the rates now introduced will continue unaltered for the next thirty years.

5. In the present instance the delay which occurred in the transmission of Captain Anderson's report was satisfactorily accounted for in his letter No. 75 of the 8th April 1856. Government, however, fully concur in the remarks made in your 17th paragraph, and desire that you will have the goodness to communicate them to Captain Anderson for his guidance in future.

6. Referring to your last paragraph, I am desired to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the payment of the amounts mentioned below as compensation to village officers in lieu of direct levies abolished on the introduction of the revised assessment, pending the permanent settlement of their official remuneration:—

	<i>Chihodee.</i>	Rs. a. p.
Patels and Naiks .....	882 0 0	
Coolcurnees .....	849 0 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total per annum....	Rs. 1,731 0 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Anhalgee.</i>	
Patels and Naiks .....	13 0 0	
Coolcurnees .....	61 0 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total per annum....	Rs. 74 0 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Kittoor.</i>	
Patels and Naiks .....	132 12 0	
Coolcurnees .....	165 8 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total per annum....	Rs. 298 4 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total....	Rs. 2,103 4 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. In conclusion, I am desired to inform you that Government await the receipt of the report promised in paragraph 73 of Captain Anderson's letter on the subject of a territorial readjustment of the charge of the Mahalknerry of Kittoor, and those of other Mamludars and Mahalkurees in the vicinity.

H. YOUNG, Chief Secretary.

*Bombay Castle, 5th January 1858.*

*EXTRACT (paragraph 6) of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated 31st August 1859.*

**PARAGRAPH 6.** The result of the revised assessment in these

*Letter dated 9th January (No. 3) 1858.*

Introduction of the revised assessment into certain portions of the Belgaum Collectorate,

venue realisable by Government has largely increased.

गोवान शासन

No. 841 OF 1867.

SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
Poona, 21st November 1867.

## MEMORANDUM.

The statement at page 84 shows the Revenue statistics for the Chikodee Talooka from the year after the Settlement up to 1865-66.

The average area under occupation, assessment, remissions, and collections for the years before the Settlement from that in which we first acquired this Talooka are also shown in this statement, for convenience of ready reference and comparison. The village of Kumutnoor, which was included in the statement at page 14, being at the time of the settlement a Government village, was soon after restored to the former Enamdar; it is consequently entirely excluded from the statement now drawn up.

2. The anticipations indulged in by me in para. 31, pages 13 and 14, have been very fully verified. The occupation of the Government unoccupied waste has proceeded steadily from year to year without the slightest check. The area of Government land occupied and unoccupied, and the assessment of each in 1854-55, the first year after the Settlement, and in 1865-66 the last year of the statement, appear as follows:—

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average Assessment per Acre.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
	Rs. a. p.				
1854-55 .....	116,514	1,04,847	43,320	13,208	0 4 11
1865-66 .....	170,719	1,31,236	4,864	1,930	0 6 4

Of the above 4,864 acres arable unoccupied waste in 1865-66, acres 1,482, valued by the Survey at an assessment of Rs. 953, consist of Keorans or grazing lands which are not allowed to be

permanently occupied, but the grazing of which is annually sold by auction; deducting this reserved land the average assessment of the remaining 3,382 acres of arable waste is but Rs. 0-4-7 per acre, which indicates a very low quality of soil.

3. The area of the Government land in this Talooka has been increased between 1854-55 and 1865-66 by acres 14,340, bearing assessment Rs. 14,993. This arises from the lapse of Enams, and the bringing under assessment lands claimed as Enam but ascertained to consist of encroachments on Government land. Consequently the Enam head, columns 11 and 12 of the statement, is decreased, and the head of Government land, columns 2 and 3, increased.

4. The total revenue of this Talooka realized before and after the Settlement appears as follows:—

Average of all years before Settlement, namely

1827-28 to 1852-53 .....	Rs. 1,62,336
Year before the Settlement, 1852-53 .....	, 1,82,998
Year after the Settlement, 1853-54 .....	, 1,30,135
1865-66 .....	, 1,95,375

5. As regards Government land only the Settlement of this Talooka was financially less successful than in many others, the revenue actually realized in the year before the Settlement 1852-53 being Rs. 1,29,383; while after deducting Enam lapses and encroachments brought to account since 1853-54, the revenue derived from Government Land in 1864-65, including produce of grazing, was but Rs. 1,34,332. But the old assessment in this Talooka was in very many parts excessive, and a large reduction was imperative. The proportion of land claimed as Enam in the Government villages was unusually high, being in the year of Settlement very considerably in excess of the whole area of Government occupied land. The large proportion of land paying partial or no assessment to Government enabled the holders to pay a much higher rate than would otherwise have been possible on their Government land. A great deal of this land claimed as Enam proved to be encroachment on Government land, and much more would have been similarly brought under assessment had not the summary Settlement of all Enams in 1861 taken place, and substituted a speedy Settle-

ment for the laborious investigation into the title and extent of every Enam grant.

6. In the Padshapoore 31 villages the little Government arable waste remaining in 1854-55, the year after the Settlement, acres 2,155, bearing survey assessment Rs. 1,376, had rapidly diminished year by year, and in 1865-66 only acres 418, bearing assessment Rs. 236, remained.

7. In the villages of the Kittoor Mahal the Government unoccupied arable waste, which amounted to acres 5,232, bearing survey assessment Rs. 3,217 in the year after the Settlement 1854-55, had in 1864-65 decreased to acres 1,099, bearing Survey assessment Rs. 803. Most of this consisted of Koorans or grass lands reserved from permanent occupation, and the grazing of which is annually sold by auction. The sale of the grazing of these lands brought in 1865-66 Rs. 2,159.

8. The financial result of the Settlement in Kittoor has been very successful. The revenue from Government land for the average of the six years before the Settlement was Rs. 38,520, while the revenue from the land under the same head in 1865-66 was Rs. 45,643, an increase of Rs. 7,123, of which, however, Rs. 2,811 is due to the transfer of land from the head of Enam to that of Government land.

9. In these three talookas and parts of talookas there have been no outstanding balances at the end of any year, and no remissions on account of poverty &c. since the Settlement. The occupation of Government unoccupied waste commenced from the very year of the Settlement, and has gone on unchecked; what little remains is of very low quality indeed. Here and there in a village a field may be expected to remain unoccupied, not on account of the assessment placed on it being above its value, but from other reasons rendering its cultivation inconvenient to the holder, or the cause of ill-feeling on the parts of others. This is often the case with fields through which many roads and paths exist. Unless the land is very valuable it will not pay to fence off these ways, and if left unfenced, disputes on account of stray cattle injuring the crops are so frequent that no ryot valuing his peace would hold them at a gift.

10. It is to be remarked that in these—indeed in all the other settled districts in the Southern Mahratta Country—and other districts of this Presidency, the great increase of cultivation commenced immediately after the introduction of the Settlement, whenever it took place, and irrespective of the great rise in prices which has occurred since 1861. Still, however, in most districts some small quantity of waste remains, which yearly becomes less and less.

11. An idea has been very prevalent that the great increase in the prices of grain since the commencement of the American war has arisen from an undue proportion of land being devoted to cotton to the detriment of the cultivation of grain. But it will, I think, be found that the total increase in the area brought under cultivation since 1860 has far more than counterbalanced the additional area since that time annually devoted to cotton. The real cause of the increase in the price of grain is to be found in the price demanded for it rising with that of cotton, and in the great abundance of money produced by the enormous sums paid for cotton, and not from any diminution in the quantity of grain produced. If this were not so, grain should be very much cheaper than it was 25 years ago, when half the land was uncultivated waste. Not only has the area cultivated enormously increased, but the style of cultivation has very greatly improved, owing to the increasing demand for land. After making every allowance for the increased cultivation of cotton and other exportable products, the annual production of grain must be very much greater than it was 25 years ago, and still the prices of grain ruling in the Southern Mahratta Country during the height of the American war were certainly eight to ten times higher than those of 25 to 30 years ago, and even at present, and for the last 12 months—when the fall in the price of cotton has brought down grain with it—the prices of grain remain at least quadruple those of that former time.

W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. Country.

*STATEMENT showing the state of Occupation of Land and  
of the Belgaum Collectorate*

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					
	Acres.	Survey Assessment Rupees.	Remissions to be deducted.			Net Collec- tions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average of 35 years, from 1818-19 to 1852-53.....	10,050	13,651	.....	786	.....	12,865
Average of 6 years, from 1847-48 to 1852-53 .....	11,234	15,541	.....	4	.....	15,537
1852-53 .....	11,450	16,195	.....	24	.....	16,171
1853-54 .....	12,083	12,534	.....	1,787	.....	10,747
1854-55 .....	12,942	13,344	.....	.....	.....	13,344
1855-56 .....	13,592	13,818	.....	.....	53	13,765
1856-57 .....	13,707	13,945	.....	.....	12	13,933
1857-58 .....	14,312	14,391	.....	.....	3	14,388
1858-59 .....	14,492	14,606	.....	.....	8	14,598
1859-60 .....	14,385	14,493	.....	.....	.....	14,493
1860-61 .....	14,424	14,425	.....	.....	.....	14,425
1861-62 .....	14,440	14,509	.....	.....	8	14,501
1862-63 .....	14,920	15,120	.....	.....	8	15,112
1863-64 .....	15,176	15,281	.....	.....	8	15,273
1864-65 .....	15,193	15,300	.....	.....	.....	15,300
1865-66 .....	15,294	15,360	.....	.....	.....	15,360

*Realization of Revenue in 33 Villages of the Padshapoore Talooka,  
before and after the Survey Settlement.*

GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE.			ENAM OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.			TOTAL GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE AND ENAM.			Out- standing Balance at the end of year.
Acres.	Survey Assess- ment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Goodee, &c.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4,254	.....	190	15,104	.....	11,436	29,408	.....	24,491	...
2,340	.....	354	14,635	.....	11,918	28,209	.....	27,809	...
2,250	.....	364	14,705	.....	15,876	28,405	.....	32,411	...
2,606	.....	545	14,612	.....	10,520	29,301	.....	21,812	...
2,155	1,376	.....	14,204	.....	10,342	29,301	.....	23,686	...
1,106	622	273	14,637	17,783	6,926	29,335	32,223	20,964	...
866	486	192	14,702	17,792	6,948	29,335	32,223	21,073	...
711	395	193	14,312	17,437	6,890	29,335	32,223	21,471	...
741	430	185	14,168	17,201	6,867	29,401	32,237	21,650	...
817	464	373	14,199	17,280	6,964	29,401	32,237	21,830	...
809	458	192	14,168	17,354	8,162	29,401	32,237	22,779	...
740	416	184	14,221	17,312	8,465	29,401	32,237	23,150	...
756	423	191	13,725	16,694	8,106	29,401	32,237	23,409	...
516	286	44	13,709	16,670	8,116	29,401	32,237	23,433	...
503	280	61	13,705	16,657	8,514	29,401	32,237	23,875	...
418	236	151	13,689	16,641	8,865	29,401	32,237	24,376	...

W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

*STATEMENT showing the state of Occupation of Land, and  
Belgaum Collectorate, before and*

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.						Net Collection.	
	Acres.	Survey Assessment, Rupees.	Remissions to be deducted.			In remu- neration for Service.		
			On account of "Laonee Tota," a permanent reduction from Standard Assessment.	On account of poverty, fail- ure of Crops, &c.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Average of 27 years, from 1826-27 to 1852-53.....	21,578	35,978	.....	1,730	.....	.....	34,248	
Average of six years, from 1847-48 to 1852-53.....	24,598	38,536	.....	16	.....	.....	38,520	
1852-53 .....	25,012	38,682	.....	31	.....	.....	38,651	
1853-54 .....	26,467	37,725	.....	6,892	.....	.....	30,833	
1854-55 .....	30,123	40,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,400	
1855-56 .....	31,701	41,002	.....	11	185	40,806		
1856-57 .....	32,544	41,573	.....	11	210	41,352		
1857-58 .....	33,283	42,149	.....	11	3	42,135		
1858-59 .....	33,391	42,580	.....	11	.....	42,569		
1859-60 .....	33,937	43,120	.....	11	.....	43,109		
1860-61 .....	34,388	43,676	.....	11	.....	43,665		
1861-62 .....	35,212	44,941	.....	11	.....	44,930		
1862-63 .....	35,549	45,203	.....	11	.....	45,192		
1863-64 .....	35,929	45,538	.....	11	.....	45,527		
1864-65 .....	35,953	45,587	.....	8	.....	45,579		
1865-66 .....	35,985	45,643	.....	.....	.....	45,643		

*Realization of Revenue in 40 Villages of the Bedee Talooka, of the  
after the Survey Settlement.*

GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE.			ENAM OF ALL DESCRIPTION.			TOTAL GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE AND ENAM.			Out- standing Balance at the end of year.	
Acres.	Survey Asses- ment.	Produce of auction sale of right of graz- ing.	Acres.	Survey Assess- ment.	Collections, Joodee, &c.	Acres.	Survey Assess- ment.	Collections.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
15,942	...	805	13,971	.....	5,163	51,491	.....	40,216	...	
13,243	...	2,451	13,297	.....	5,133	51,138	.....	46,104	...	
12,289	...	1,890	13,061	.....	5,097	50,362	.....	45,638	...	
8,668	...	1,960	12,474	.....	4,277	47,609	.....	37,070	...	
5,232	3,217	1,251	12,255	.....	4,150	47,610	.....	45,800	...	
3,700	2,645	1,135	12,209	19,551	4,487	47,610	63,198	46,428	...	
2,923	2,224	1,043	12,141	19,400	4,455	47,608	63,197	46,850	...	
2,374	1,810	885	11,943	19,217	4,699	47,600	63,176	47,719	...	
2,331	1,775	1,139	11,878	18,821	4,759	47,600	63,176	48,467	...	
1,828	1,328	1,363	11,835	18,728	4,768	47,600	63,176	49,240	...	
1,653	1,186	1,449	11,559	18,314	7,128	47,600	63,176	52,242	...	
1,594	1,072	1,632	10,882	17,172	7,141	47,688	63,185	53,703	...	
1,347	930	1,672	10,802	17,053	7,235	47,698	63,186	54,100	...	
1,094	803	1,208	10,946	16,845	7,099	47,969	63,186	53,834	...	
1,099	803	2,063	10,917	16,796	7,139	47,969	63,186	54,781	...	
1,099	803	2,159	10,885	16,740	7,374	47,959	63,183	55,176	...	

W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

*STATEMENT showing the state of Occupations of Land and Real Estate  
Belgaum Collectorate, before and*

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					
	Acres.	Survey Assessment	Remissions to be deducted.			
			On account of "Laonee Tota," a permanent reduction from Standard Assessment.	On account of poverty, failure of Crops, &c.	In remu- neration for Service,	Net Collec- tions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 26 years, from 1827-28 to 1852-53 ...	88,468	1,26,907	.....	13,831	.....	1,13,076
Average of 8 years, from 1845-46 to 1852-53 ...	91,075	1,26,586	.....	914	.....	1,25,672
1852-53 .....	94,491	1,31,392	.....	2,009	.....	1,29,383
1853-54 .....	107,314	98,519	.....	12,350	.....	86,199
1854-55 .....	116,514	1,04,847	.....	.....	.....	1,01,847
1855-56 .....	118,694	1,05,819	.....	.....	585	1,05,234
1856-57 .....	127,060	1,10,188	.....	.....	631	1,09,557
1857-58 .....	131,761	1,11,680	.....	.....	42	1,11,638
1858-59 .....	136,417	1,14,512	.....	.....	57	1,14,455
1859-60 .....	144,982	1,20,417	.....	.....	36	1,20,381
1860-61 .....	150,824	1,23,886	.....	.....	36	1,23,850
1861-62 .....	154,791	1,25,752	.....	.....	36	1,25,716
1862-63 .....	158,498	1,26,921	.....	.....	36	1,26,885
1863-64 .....	166,339	1,29,141	.....	.....	41	1,29,097
1864-65 .....	169,664	1,30,381	.....	.....	41	1,30,337
1865-66 .....	170,719	1,31,236	.....	.....	41	1,31,192

*zation of Revenue in (140) Villages of the Chikodee Talooka, of the after the Survey Settlement.*

GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE.			ENAM OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.			TOTAL GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE AND ENAM.			Out-standing Balance at the end of year
Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Joodée, &c.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34,102	...	3,160	124,104	.....	46,100	246,674	.....	1,62,336	...
20,649	...	4,545	123,929	.....	48,925	235,653	.....	1,79,142	...
14,519	...	3,650	123,947	.....	49,905	232,960	.....	1,82,998	...
46,770	...	3,128	128,110	.....	40,808	282,224	.....	1,30,135	...
43,320	13,208	.....	122,217	1,26,834	37,420	282,051	2,44,889	1,42,267	...
41,315	12,366	2,522	122,031	1,26,703	37,981	282,040	2,44,888	145,737	...
34,784	10,322	2,418	120,165	1,24,349	37,253	282,009	2,44,859	1,49,228	...
31,591	9,513	2,348	118,665	1,23,667	38,471	282,017	2,44,860	1,52,457	...
28,791	8,604	2,407	116,809	1,21,744	38,529	282,017	2,44,860	1,55,391	...
24,142	7,089	3,007	112,881	1,17,349	38,530	282,008	2,44,855	1,61,918	...
21,017	6,123	3,021	110,167	1,14,846	48,211	282,008	2,44,855	1,75,082	...
17,902	5,230	3,082	109,643	1,13,906	50,305	282,336	2,44,888	1,79,103	...
14,616	4,486	3,439	109,220	1,13,480	51,084	282,334	2,44,887	1,81,408	...
6,341	2,344	2,802	109,750	1,13,419	51,456	282,430	2,44,904	1,83,355	...
4,940	1,958	3,995	108,814	1,12,653	58,075	283,418	2,44,992	1,92,407	...
4,864	1,930	3,997	107,877	1,11,841	60,186	283,460	2,45,007	1,95,375	...

W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

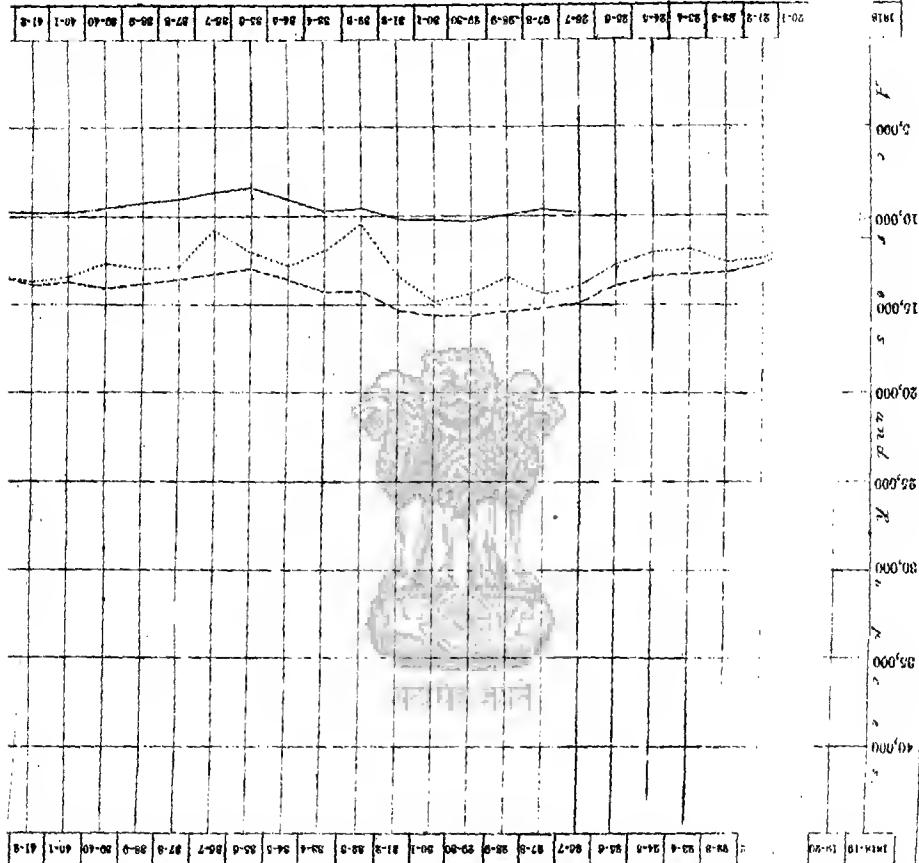


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land at the proposed rates, and that of the deeper shaded portion of the same column, the Surveyor exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The sum of the shaded column on the right being as the broken or dotted line crosses any perpendicular above or below the black, the broken perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intersected between the broken lines are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. These items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The

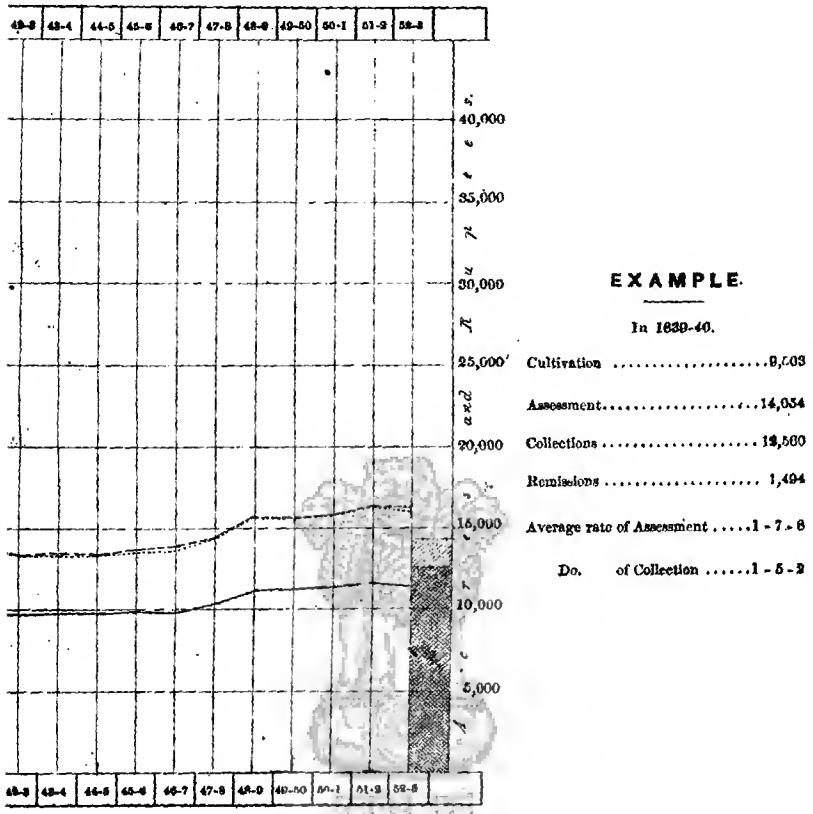
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## EXPLANATION.



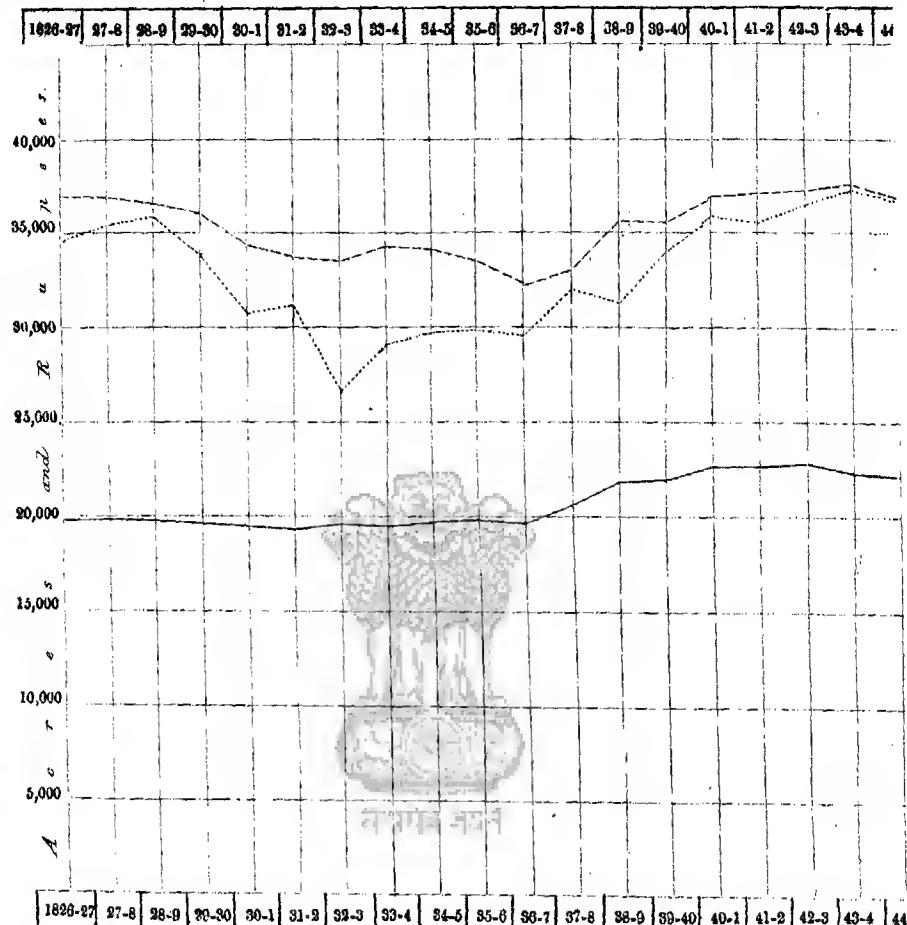
3) CHART illustrating the fluctuations in the Cultivation, Assessment of Government Arable land of 33 Villages of the Padasapoor Taluk in the case of

ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in  
A during the last 35 Years.



The black zigzag line represents the cultivation; measured by the height of the point where the zigzag line and dotted lines show the amount of remissions in each assessment or Collections for the year marked by that of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the Assessment of the land cultivated in 1833-54.

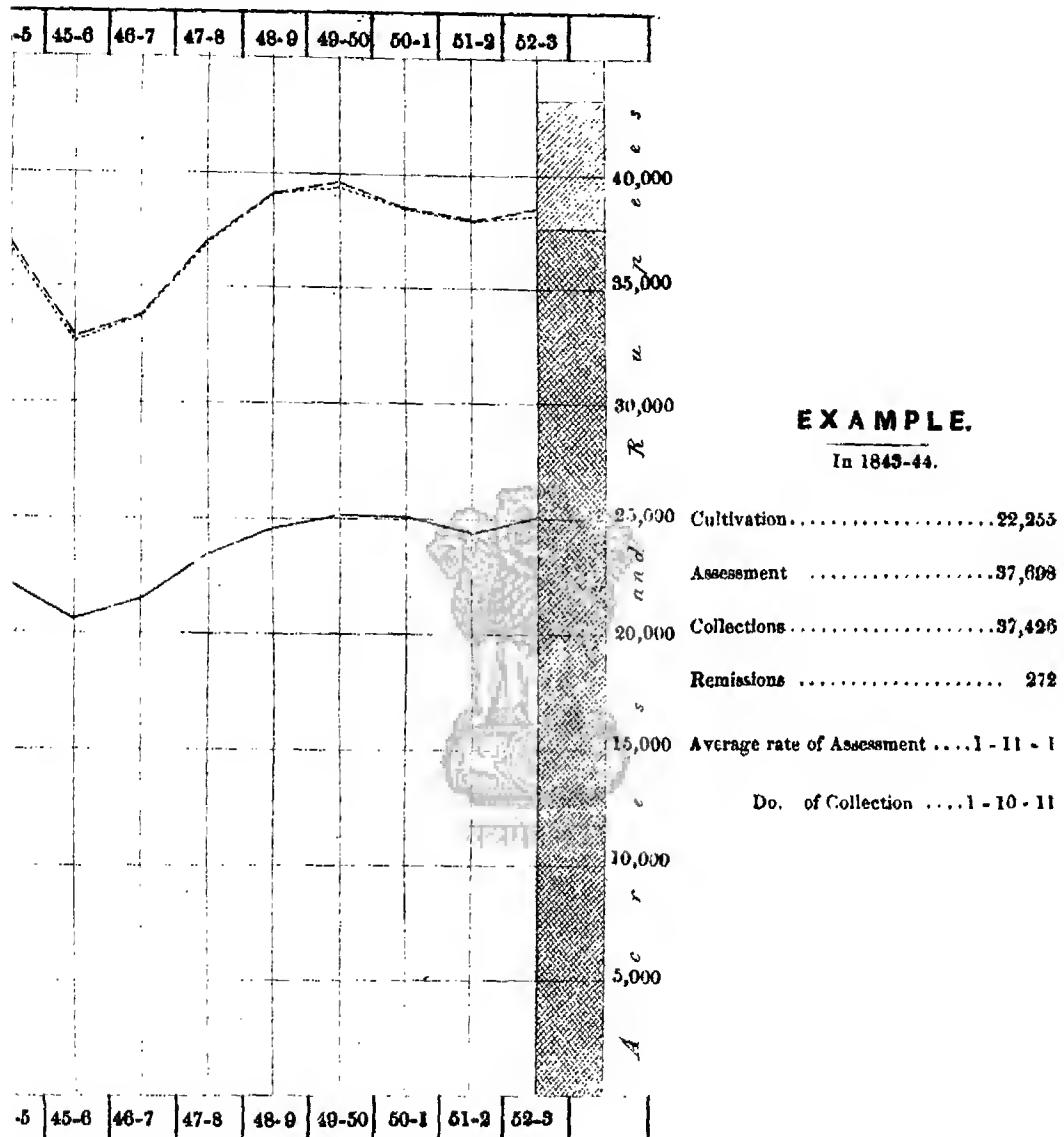
DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT and the case of the Government Arable land of 40 Villages of the BEEDEE TALOOKA during the years 1826-27 to 44.



**EXPLANATION.**

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The broken line represents the Assessment, and the dotted line the Collections; each of these items being measured across the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the broken and dotted lines represents the cultivation for that year. According as the broken or dotted line crosses any perpendicular above or below the black line, the cultivation is either exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the shaded column on the right represents the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the deeper shaded portion of the same column, the Survey

ASSESSMENT, REMISSESS, and COLLECTIONS in  
uring the last 27 Years.



The black zigzag line represents the cultivation; measured by the height of the point where the zigzag line and dotted lines show the amount of remissions in each Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the Assessment of the land cultivated in 1853-54.

whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the deeper shaded portion of the same column, the Surperpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The sum of the shaded column on the right year. According as the broken or dotted line crosses any perpendicular above or below the black, the crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intersected between the broken crosses the Assessment, and the dotted, the Collections, each of these items being in the broken, the various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram.

### EXPLANATION.

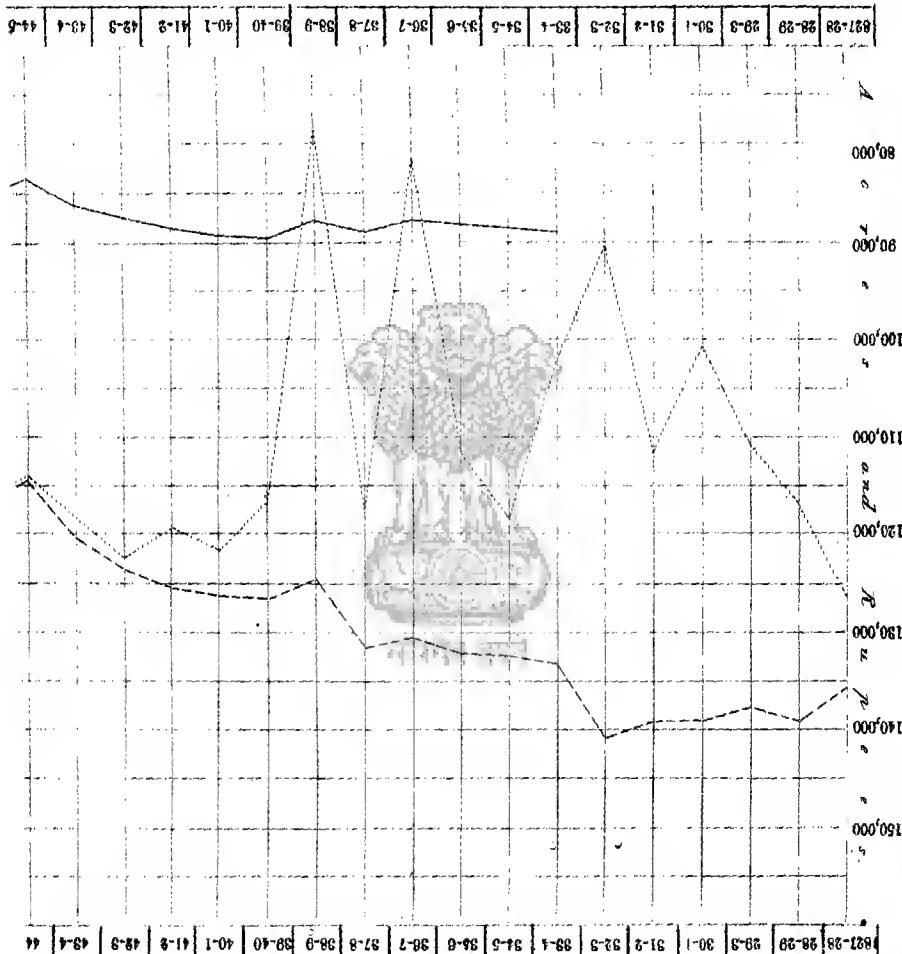
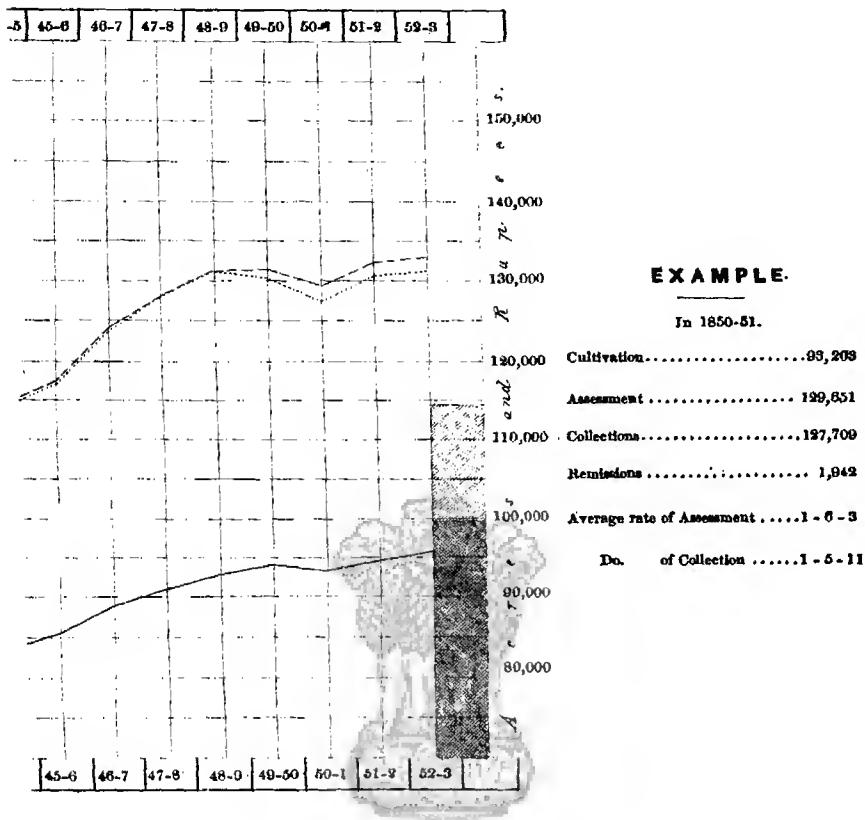


DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the Cultivation, Assessment of the Government Arable land of 141 Villages of the Chikodee Taluk in the case of the Government Arable land of 141 Villages of the Chikodee Taluk.

ESSMENT, REMISSES, and COLLECTIONS in  
A during the last 26 Years.



The *black zigzag* line  represents the cultivation; measured by the height of the point where the *zigzag* line *n* and *dotted* lines show the amount of remissions in each Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that *ht* of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the *ey* Assessment of the land cultivated in 1853-54.

